

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 84

The Latest Edition.

NEAR ARRIVALS OF SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, &c., HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS and everything a good dresser needs to complete his wardrobe.

We sell to all the gentlemen the things they need at prices to suit their pocket.

Spring is here and for that tired-of-winter feeling take a New Spring Suit and a New Spring Hat. They'll make you look like a new man and our prices will make you feel like one. We promise you satisfaction or your money back if you want it.

Suits made to order from \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00 and upwards.

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

IN THE MIDST OF HOUSECLEANING.

Something to renew the old in LACE CURTAINS, from the low price of 25c. pair and upwards. We have a very fine range in patterns and best quality.

FRILLED CURTAIN NETS, in prices from 15c. to 50c. yd.

Damask Curtains, Chenille Curtains, Tapestry Curtains—mostly anything you may desire.

CARPET RUGS and MATS in large quantities.

HOSIERY—Useless for us to talk about them. They sell themselves.

WHITE UNDERWEAR—We have a larger assortment than ever and no trouble to suit you.

TOWELS and TOWELLING, pure linen—Our prices are right and a great many to choose from.

HEADWEAR for the Children in Muslin Hoods and Tams. We give this our special attention and try to suit you all.

DRESS MUSLINS—It will soon be time to talk about this and when deciding where you are going, don't forget that we have a very fine assortment, and that it will pay you to buy it here, where you can always do the best. Laces and Insertions to match.

MEN'S OVERALLS in all the different makes, from 50c. pr. Men's Sox, 4 pair for 25c.

MEN'S WATERPROOF COATS from the price of \$2.00. A few left. Come early they are going fast and will soon be gone.

GROCERIES—Don't forget we always have a full and fresh stock, and Spices all pure.

Butter wanted, highest price paid. Paying 11c. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

CALDER'S for Fine Jewelry.

It is generally conceded that we have the largest stock and the handsomest assortment of RINGS to be found anywhere in town. Any taste may be suited and fancy pleased.

We know JEWELRY as a grocer knows flour. This knowledge enables us to buy right and guarantees right prices to you. We invite comparison of our stock and prices with others.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

See our Champion Fountain Pens at \$1.00, guaranteed.

Solid and Progressive

That ANOTHER YEAR of very substantial Progress has been experienced by

The Mutual Life of Canada

will appear evident from the following:

Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,878
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1902	\$34,467,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,507
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696

The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

NOTICE.

A good, young work Mare, six years old, for sale.

N. LANKTREE,
Massey-Harris Agent.

A lot of granolithic walk has already been completed in Marmora this season. The impression prevails at Ottawa that no increase in the salaries of judges will be given this year, but the Government have not yet made up their minds on the matter.

Men's, Boys' & Children's Ready-to-Wear Suits.

We have kept our eyes open and whatever is new and attractive from the best clothing designers will be found here. Come in and see what we are doing.

TOOKE'S SHIRTS.

The particular people buy this make because they are the best fitters made, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25, white or colored.

We have a very fine line of Sweaters just to hand for Men and Boys.

See our Fancy Hosiery.

We want your Eggs at highest market price.

Village Council.

Minutes of a regular meeting of the village council held May 4th. Members present, J. E. Halliwell, acting reeve, Geo. Lagrow, L. Meiklejohn and D. Utman.

The minutes of last meetings were confirmed.

The following accounts were, on motion of Mr. Meiklejohn seconded by Mr. Lagrow, ordered to be paid:

A. Godfrey, duties for April	\$16.85
" " work for corporation	6.00
C. Hoard, " " "	3.75
Wm. Montgomery, 1 cart	8.00
E. F. Parker, salary as assessor	20.00
Chas. E. Parker, supplies	20.00
R. Fletcher, moving tile from Foxboro	1.75
F. B. Parker, refund of taxes on Harris shop and lumber	11.42
T. G. Clute, refund of dog tax	2.00
Jas. Milne, treasurer, applied for leave of absence for three months.	

Mr. Halliwell gave notice that at the adjourned meeting of this council he would introduce a by-law appointing a treasurer to act during the absence of Mr. Milne.

A by-law was introduced by Mr. Halliwell, of which due notice had been given, to appoint officers to fill certain minor offices in the corporation. The by-law was read three times and passed, the blanks, on motion of Mr. Halliwell, seconded by Mr. Lagrow, having been filled as follows:

A. Godfrey, lamplighter, salary \$180.00	" " " "
" " " "	" " " "
" " " "	" " " "
" " " "	" " " "

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Utman, that rule 34 be suspended to admit of the introduction of two by-laws. Carried.

The Reeve introduced a by-law to appoint a Court of Revision for Stirling to revise the assessment roll, which was passed, the holding of the Court being fixed for 8 o'clock, p.m. on Monday, the first day of June, and to open in the Council chamber.

A by-law was introduced by Mr. Halliwell to authorize the Reeve and Treasurer to borrow from the Sovereign Bank in Stirling the sum of \$500 for six months, from May 6th, to meet current expenses of the corporation, and to give their promissory note for the same, said note to have the seal of the corporation, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.

The by-law having gone through the different readings was passed and numbered 200.

On motion of Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Lagrow, the council adjourned until 8 o'clock on Monday, May 11th.

JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

Stirling School Board.

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Stirling Board of Education held May 5th. Members present, G. W. Faulkner, Chairman; T. G. Clute, H. Warren, C. Vandervoort, Jos. Doak, M. Bird, J. Boldrick, C. W. Thompson and F. T. Ward.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following accounts were presented:

Chas. E. Parker, supplies to High School	\$19.96
C. E. Parker, supplies to Public School	47.20
L. Meiklejohn, supplies to High School	17.90
L. Meiklejohn, supplies to Public School	39.47

Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Mr. Doak, that the said accounts be paid upon being vouched for by the parties who ordered the goods charged. Carried.

The Misses Dickey and Hutchinson, teachers in the High School, made application for an increase in their salaries. Miss Dickey from \$450 to \$600, and Miss Hutchinson from \$400 to \$500.

Moved by Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Doak, that whilst this Board duly appreciates the services of the Misses Dickey and Hutchinson, they cannot entertain their request for the increase in salaries asked for. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Clute, seconded by Mr. Bird, that the property committee take the necessary steps to prevent water accumulating in the Public School cellar. Carried.

On motion the board adjourned.

JOHN S. BLACK, Sec'y.

Tweed News: Mr. R. T. Porter, county councillor, of Huntingdon township, is very seriously ill with heart and stomach trouble. Dr. Gibson, of Belleville, was called in consultation on Tuesday. Yesterday there was very little improvement in his condition.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - \$2,000,000.00.
Capital Paid Up - \$1,263,764.00.

H. S. HOLT, Montreal, President. DUNCAN M. STEWART, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

To Encourage

Savings we accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from Day of Deposit.

Our Assets

Immediately available are maintained at such figures as to insure Absolute Security to the Depositor.

To some people banking is always a mystery. We take pleasure in explaining to our customers anything they may not understand.

WE TRANSACT BUSINESS BY MAIL. No trouble, red tape or delay.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Central Ontario Fair Association Formed.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING HELD AT MARMORA.

(From Marmora Herald.)

A meeting was held in the Town Hall, Marmora, on April 28th, of delegates of the different fair boards of this district for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Association.

Moved by Dr. Simmons, Frankford, seconded by G. L. Scott, Stirling, that we organize a Society and call it the Central Ontario Fair Association. Cd. Dr. Simmons, Frankford—Arthur Terrill, Wooler, that A. A. Mulholland, Campbellford, be President.

W. E. Roxburgh, Norwood—Dr. Simmons, Frankford, that Dr. Butler, Marmora, be Secretary and Treasurer. Cd.

The following circuit was formed with the name, place and time of the different fairs of the Association:

West Hastings, Frankford, Sept. 17-18	
East " Thrasher's Corners " 18-19	
North Hastings, Stirling " 22-23	
Prince Edward, " " 23-24	
Seymour Tp., Campbellford " 24-25	
Tyendinaga, Shannonville " 26	
Marmora " Marmora " 27	
Dunnannon & Faraday, L'Amable " 30	
Wollaston Tp., " " 31	
Ameliasburg, " " 2-3	
Percy Tp., " " 6-7	
Crane Lake, " " 8	
Murray Tp., " " 9	
East Peterboro, " " 13-14	
Maynooth " " date not fixed	
Bancroft " " " "	
Tweed " " " "	

Dr. Simmons, Frankford—J. S. J. McColl, Wooler, that we meet at Frankford next year for the purpose of re-organization. Carried.

Dr. Butler, Marmora—W. E. Roxburgh, Norwood, that the Secretary get copies printed of dates of fairs on this circuit and send a few copies to the secretary of each fair board in the Association. Carried.

Dr. Simmons, Frankford—Dr. Hay, Campbellford, that each Society donate 25c. for printing of lists and other expenses. Carried.

Dr. Simmons, Frankford—Arthur Terrill, Wooler, that the President set the date for the next meeting, and that it be before our annual meetings in January, 1904. Carried.

G. C. Creelman, Esq., Toronto, Supt. of Fairs and Exhibitions, gave a very fine address on the way to conduct a fair, setting forth some brilliant ideas in the way of making fairs attractive, and in a great way doing away with the so-called horse races fairs, etc., by getting the different school sections to prepare specimens of cut flowers, and giving prizes for the best collection—each collection to be under the supervision of the teacher; also to have a school children parade to the grounds and each school headed by the teacher in charge. He also asked that all prizes for grade males be cut off our lists, and that larger prizes be given for dairy cattle, and for Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth pigs, as they were the best breeds for the long clear bacon trade, and were just what the market required to be produced; also that all fair boards should encourage exhibitors by offering prizes for the best horse or horses, carriage and harness, and after several smaller details he closed by wishing all the fairs success in the future.

Mr. A. A. Mulholland, President, tendered Mr. Creelman a vote of thanks on behalf of the newly-formed Association.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

There will be three expert Government judges at the above fairs for the purpose of judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and a poultry judge can be obtained if desired.

Signed on behalf of Association, B. F. BUTLER, V.S., Box 40, Marmora, Ont. Sec.-Treas.

Report of S. S. No. 4 for April

IV. CLASS.—Mae Williams 1863, Pearl McAdam 916, Pearl Clancy 732, Pearl McAdams 266, Tom Horst 223.

III. CLASS.—Myrtle Potts 243, Dan Derry 249, Burley Emmons 175, Willie Linn 152, Leonard Sharp 128, Ella Johnson 121, Alice Rennie 70.

SR. II.—Russell Wescott 418, Earl McAdam 390, Frank Johnson 350.

Jr. III.—Edith Derry 268, Alexandria Hoard 241, Emma Glenn 234, Ethel Wescott 189, Russell Emmons 182.

Pr. II.—Dottie Williams 189, Ernie Spencer 180, Flossie Hubble 176, Grace Jeffs 121, Frank Jeffs 96.

Pr. I.—Merle Spencer, Roy Derry, Ernie Horst, Wilber Johnson, Leeza Horst.

E. E. TONKIN, Teacher.

"Sterling Hall."

Headquarters for Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

A BIGGER AND BETTER STOCK.

We feel confident that there is assembled at "Sterling Hall" the largest and best stock of General Dry Goods, Housefurnishings and Men's Wear ever offered in this town to May buyers. We also think we have lots of good things to charm the most particular, and are anxious to give you the best of our good buying.

WINDOW WONDERS.

We have had an open eye to newness in Window Draperies. Hence comes a fine line of Lace Curtains in Nottingham and Swiss Nets in Floral and Battenburg effects, at 25c. to \$5.00 per pair.

Ruffled Bobbinets, in plain and dotted muslins, and plain and dotted nets, at 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c. per yd. Also, a full line of Scrims, Fancy Colored Muslins, Sash Curtains, Muslins and Laces, and Battenburg Door Panels.

COTTON HOSE.

Purse pleasers, in extra heavy, full sizes, at 10c. pr. " in Hermsdorf dyed, full sizes, 2 pairs for 25c.

STRAW HATS.

Ready to fit the Boys and Girls with Sailors and Turbans at 15c. to 75c.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Our stock in this line is very complete in all lines. Beauty and worth go hand in hand to win your approval. Have a look.

PARASOLS—Ready for sunshine and marked at a low margin, 50c. to \$5.

BARGAIN SUITS.

Come in for a fine opportunity to fit yourself either with the best that are made in Fine Worsteds or cheap Tweed Suits. In either case you will be pleased. No sacrifice in quality, only in the price. We have special bargains in Tweed Suits at \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00, regular \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50. All sizes.

RAGLAN RAINCOATS.

Six Bargain Coats, in Oxford Grey, sizes 38, 40, 42, regular \$7.00 for \$5.00.

SHIRTS.

It's a pleasure to sell our "Crescent" brand Fine Colored Shirts. There's solid worth in every one. The fit, the make and the colorings are perfect. Prices, 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

HERE'S HEALTH TO YOUR PURSE.

5 lbs. Village Biscuit for 25c. 3 cans Good Salmon for 25c.
Baking Butter, 10c. lb. Compound Lard, 12c. lb.
4 lbs. Cleaned Currants for 25c.

W. R. MATHER.

SHOE POINTS.

Our Shoe Stock contains all the desirable points which particular people look for. Not only in the latest toes and all the nice effects in shoe finishing, fit, price, quality and variety combined to satisfy the customer.

Note These Prices:--

Ladies' Low Shoes	75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50.
Ladies' Colonial Slippers	75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00.
Ladies' Coarse Shoes for every-day wear	75c. to \$1.
Misses' Pannel Strap Slippers, the newest thing out	\$1.00 to \$1.40.
Misses' Fine Laced and Button Boots	\$1.00 to \$1.50.
See our Little Girls' Boots	\$1.00 and \$1.25.
Men's Flow Boots, McCready's	90c. to \$2.00.
Men's Fine Boots	\$1.50 to \$5.00.
Men's Patent Leather Coll Boots	\$2.50 to \$5.00.

We are also headquarters for Hand-Made work.

We are sole agents for the Express Shoes for Ladies. Our sales are increasing daily.

Shoe Polish, 10c., 15c., 25c. 11c. for Eggs.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

TAKE NOTICE

That I have on hand a full line of Buggies, Mikados and Lumber Wagons, which will be sold cheap for cash or on short time. Good Blacksmith wanted.

WM. MONTGOMERY.

Stirling Cheese Board.

The first meeting of Stirling Cheese Board for the season of 1903 will be held in Stirling, on Wednesday, May 13th, at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the election of officers and other business. All presidents of factories and salesmen and buyers are requested to be present.

WM. MEIKLEJOHN, Pres.

Music Hall, Stirling.

THE FAX=CHAMBERS

..CONCERT..

TUESDAY, MAY 12th.

The Event of the Season.

MR. JAMES FAX (in costume.)

(The Prince of Comic Singers.)

MRS. FRANCIS T. CHAMBERS,

(Contralto) Soloist, Church of the Good Shepherd, New York

MR. FRANCIS T. CHAMBERS,

(Tenor) Soloist and Musical Director St. Thomas Church, Belleville.

MR. WALTER HUNGERFORD,

(Organist St. Thomas Church, Belleville.) Pianist and accompanist.

TICKETS, - 25c. and 35c. Plan at Parker's Drug Store.

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

We have received another supply of FLOUR, BRAN and SHORTS, which we are selling at Close Prices for Cash.

The quantity of Flour which we sell daily convinces us of the quality.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903.

The disaster by which the village of Frank, in the Canadian Northwest, was nearly destroyed, was not the result of volcanic action, as at first supposed, but was caused by an extensive landslide, or rather rockslide, the whole top of Tangle Mountain sliding off into the valley beneath, crushing houses, instantly killing the inhabitants, and burying them from fifty to one hundred feet deep beneath great masses of rock and earth. Those that were caught in the coal mines, seventeen in number, worked their way out after several hours hard labor, all except two, who were suffocated by gas. The death toll is somewhere between fifty and about seventy-five. All the rest of the inhabitants have been removed, as another rockslide is feared. It is now a deserted village.

Bush Fires in North Hastings

On Thursday last extensive bush fires raged along the line of the Central Ontario railway, and threatened destruction to several villages. A correspondent of the Belleville Ontario, writing from L'Amable, says:

Along the line of the Central Ontario Railway, and for miles on either side of it, from Bancroft to Otonago Junction, a distance of twenty miles, the fiery element raged during the afternoon, consuming and destroying thousands of dollars worth of property. At the time of writing so far as known, no loss of life has occurred, but there are numerous instances of hair breadth escapes.

The drought of the past few weeks, farmers burning their fallows, and the high winds of yesterday combined to make one of the most thrilling tales of bush fires.

At the village of Bancroft the efforts of townspeople and the Rathbun Company were united to withstand a fire which came from the north and threatened to wipe out the Rathbun Company's mills, offices, and lumber yard. Had these gone, nothing could have saved the village.

A few miles south at Bronson station another effort was made to stop its progress. At this place an immense amount of pulpwood and all kinds of timber was swept away, nothing being left except the station.

Just a few rods south of L'Amable station another fire started, and but for the direction of the wind, nothing could have saved the village. As it was the wind blew it away and carried it to Egan Creek settlement, where the following farmers lost their barns, machinery and grain: Jas. Sutton, Frank Moore, Chas. Connell, Wm. Smith and George Sagar.

Fences were swept before it, and even sheep in the fields were burned, the wind carrying cinders and sparks.

At the Turf settlement the following lost their houses and barns: John Schryver, R. Black and Thos. Letts. Mr. Black also lost a flock of thirty sheep.

Two miles further south at Egan Creek, the Rathbun Company's office buildings were all swept away, men who were at dinner barely having time to escape from the house, not saving their clothes or trunks. Here for about four hours at the railway siding they fought to save the Rathbun Company's wood, and by so doing saved about fifteen cars belonging to the railway.

Just south of this at Baskin's grade several families by name of Reid lost houses and all their effects except what they buried in the sand.

At Spring Lake, about two miles farther south, large quantities of timber were consumed.

Outside of the families who were burned out, probably the heaviest losers are John McKenzie, the Rathbun Company, and the Gilmour Company, all of whom lost immense quantities of poles, wood, logs, cedar, etc.

The afternoon train from Bancroft to Trenton was unable to get through at all until this morning at 1 o'clock, when the track was repaired, and communication by wire opened.

Destructive Fire in Seymour.

The Barns and Stables of Mr. Wm. Stewart Entirely Consumed.

On Monday afternoon, April 27th, the barns and stables of Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Son, proprietors of the Monie Stock Farm, situate on lot 26 in the 4th concession of Seymour, were completely destroyed by fire, together with a very valuable team of heavy draught horses, nineteen hogs, three thoroughbred calves, and nearly all the agricultural implements. Three other horses were badly burned, one of them perhaps fatally.

The buildings consisted of three barns, 100 by 80 feet, 80 by 80 feet, and 50 by 80 feet, respectively, a granary 18 by 24 feet, a feed room containing the hogs, and the stables adjoining. In the barns was a new binder which was never set up, a hay tedder and hay rake, a spring-tooth cultivator, heavy spring wagon, cream separator, tread power, harness, and a large number of other things which cannot be enumerated, besides a quantity of lumber in the loft.

The fire occurred at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and in twenty minutes afterwards the buildings were a mass of ruins. Mr. Stewart was digging about south of the house when the fire started, and on hearing his son shouting he hastened to the scene and by good management drove out of the stables forty

head of valuable cattle, and carried out a number of calves, but the hogs, nineteen in number, were burned to death. In the meantime Mr. Stewart's son turned his attention to the horses, and on entering the building he found the valuable team had fallen to the floor and the tops of their ears were burned off. He managed, however, with the assistance of his brother-in-law to get out three horses, one having run to him at the door. One was so badly burned that it is feared it cannot survive. Mr. Stewart's neighbors hastened to render him assistance, but by the time of their arrival the fierce flames forbade any approach to the buildings.

Mr. Stewart's loss will amount to between \$4000 and \$5000, against which there is an insurance of \$1800 in the Perth Mutual, \$1400 on barns, and the remainder on contents and live stock. In his frantic efforts to save one of the horses while the flames were rushing through the building, Mr. Stewart's son had his hand burned. For one of the dead horses Mr. Stewart was offered \$200 a short time ago. It is not known how the fire originated. Mr. Stewart's son and son-in-law were in the barn at noon and fed the horses and hogs, but there was no sign of fire at the time. Mr. Stewart feels his loss severely, and the whole neighborhood sympathize with him in the calamity which has befallen him.—Campbellford Herald.

Village Destroyed.

Vennachar, in North Addington, Wiped out by Forest Fires.

The village of Vennachar, in North Addington, was destroyed by forest fires on Thursday, April 30th. Every building except the Methodist Church was burned to the ground. Many tried to save their valuables, but it was only lost time, because they were soon ignited by flying cinders from the surrounding bush. No one saved anything except the clothing they wore. Some of the losers are:—Mr. George Sweetman, residence and contents, also barn. Mr. Sweetman barely escaped with his life. Mr. Wesley Connors, post-office, house, general store and outbuildings; the school house and twenty small buildings were all consumed. The people fled for their lives. Mr. Edward Wensley is a heavy loser in house, barns and also a quantity of money. He and his small children are homeless. The losses in the township of Clarendon are numerous. Many tried to save articles by carrying them into the centre of the ploughed fields, but this was fruitless as they were finally consumed. The families of the sufferers are almost penniless, as many of those burned out had no insurance. Such destruction and loss has never before been experienced in these parts.

So far no loss of life has been reported, but a Plevna correspondent says Mr. Charles McDougall cannot be found, and it is feared he has been suffocated. Plevna had a decidedly close call. All Thursday afternoon men, women and children spent their time in saving their buildings. Water was carried in great quantities and every preparation made for the protection of the children, while valuables were buried or put in safe places. The men poured water on the roofs and kept down small fires which the flying cinders created. The wind was high and the Plevnaites had a most trying experience, as any moment they expected to be homeless, for nothing could have saved the village if properly ignited. At 5 p.m. the wind veered to the south and the place was saved. People thanked God for their preservation.

The fire started at a point northwest of Plevna, where farmers were cleaning land by burning underbrush. A stiff breeze sprang up unexpectedly, and carried the flames to the tall timbers, where they were soon beyond human control. With a noise resembling the roar of the mighty Niagara, the fire swept onward, destroying everything in its path. So quickly did it advance that farmers and their families were forced to flee to open fields in order to save their lives. When the fire had passed the families returned to where their homes had stood, to find nothing left but ashes.

The loss cannot be estimated. Farmers have had the results of their life's work swept away in a few minutes in the mad rush of the devouring element. Many families have been rendered homeless and destitute, and hardship abounds on all sides. Herds of cattle, horses, and other farm stock, unable to escape, were swallowed up by the flames and wiped out of existence. Many narrow escapes are recorded, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The G. T. R. propose running the main line direct from Kingston Mills to Cataract, avoiding a wide curve and heavy grade, and will locate repair shops in Kingston.

A Peterboro despatch says: Rev. Dr. Torrance has united in marriage Rev. Washington Morse, a retired missionary, to Miss Jane Emory. The bridegroom, who is a "second adventist," was forty years a missionary among the Indians of the Western States, and has many times been threatened with the scaling knife and stake. He is 85 years of age, and the bride is a widow of 65 years.

One of the pioneers of Hastings County passed away in Roslin Tuesday morning in the person of Mrs. Anna Fargy, widow of the late James Fargy. The deceased lady was born in 1823, and was consequently well up till her 80th birthday. She was taken ill on Friday last, when she was taken ill and passed away at the residence of her son John. She leaves four sons and six daughters, as follows: Peter in West Huron, William in Mador, Scott in Thurston, John in Roslin; Mrs. W. P. Hudson, Belleville; Mrs. Huffman, Madoc; Mrs. Spence, West Huntingdon; Mrs. McCaughy, Seattle; Mrs. Elliott, Tamworth; Mrs. Doak, Roslin.

The Ontario Churchman.

The May number of the Ontario Churchman is a particularly interesting one as it contains news from the different parishes in regard to the Easter vestry meetings; articles on church subjects; editorial notes and comment on matters of vital importance; news from the domestic and foreign mission fields; the children's corner; reports of baptisms, marriages and burials for the previous month; and the Bishop's engagement for the current month.

It also contains a well written historical sketch of the Parish of Tamworth, from the pen of the rector, Rev. J. W. Jones. With the May number is given to each subscriber a handsome photograph of Trinity University, Toronto, size 9 x 12 in. It is printed on fine plate paper, sepia tinted and is a good example of the engraver's art.

The Ontario Churchman is maintaining its position as one of the best Church of England papers published in Canada, and is certainly the best diocesan magazine in the country. The subscription price is the nominal sum of 25 cents a year, and at that figure no Church of England family in the Diocese of Ontario should be without it.

With the May number is given to each subscriber a handsome photograph of Trinity University, Toronto, size 9 x 12 in. It is printed on fine plate paper, sepia tinted and is a good example of the engraver's art.

Hope for the future is much better than regret for the past.

Belleville's assessment commission has increased the assessment of the property in the city by \$230,000.

Belleville Ontario yesterday says: Word reached Belleville this afternoon of a sad fatality that occurred near Queensboro last evening. Thos. Leslie's little child and two other children got hold of some matches, and in some manner the Leslie child's clothes caught fire and before help arrived the child was burned to death. No other particulars could be learned.

Twenty-two years ago Rev. Father Davis of Madoc secured a loan of \$5,000 to build the Roman Catholic Church of Madoc, and the money was put through by the late Eugene McMahon. Seventeen years ago W. P. McMahon, who bought the late Eugene McMahon's estate, issued a writ for \$5,000 against Rev. Father Davis, to recover the money which was in his brother's books. The case came up but was left in abeyance. Now the case has come up and Referee Northrup is examining the accounts. Rev. Father Davis says the money was secured from the Hastings Loan and Investment Society, and the late Eugene McMahon was merely solicitor. He says he does not owe the estate a dollar.

A very sad accident occurred near Bloomfield on Friday last, at the farm of Mr. Geo. Martin, Ridge Row. Mr. Martin had recently shot a number of woodchucks around his place, and while at work thought he saw one hiding behind a stump some distance from him. He spoke to the man working with him, who also felt confident as to Martin's suspicions. Mr. Martin ran for his gun, but no sooner had he heard the report than he also heard a scream from his little four-year-old son, whom he had shot through the back of the head. The little fellow had a brown velvet hood on, and the sun shining upon it evidently was the cause of the fatal mistake. Medical aid was immediately gotten, but the child only survived a few hours.

The Fastest Stallion in Canada to High Wheel Sulkey.

HERMIT, Record 2:16, Public Trial 2:13, Reg. No. 3923, Standard Breed, Standard by Performance, Standard by his Progeny.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable, sire of Dan Diego 2:17, Forecock 2:31 and 3 others with records of 2:30 and better. Will stand for the season of 1903 as follows: Monday noon, Kirby House, Stirling; Monday night, Brennan's Hotel, Frankford; Tuesday night, Ketcheson's Hotel, Belleville; Wednesday night, St. Lawrence Hall, Trenton; Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Friday night, Leonard's Hotel, Warkworth; Saturday, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellton.

LESTER ZUPLET, in charge. FRED. PEAKE, Manager.

HO! EVERYBODY

Who has a Buggy or Vehicle of any kind get your Tires Reset on one of

HENDERSON'S

Tire Setting Machines

MANUFACTURED BY THE STANDARD TIRE SETTER CO., KEOKUK, IOWA.



It Sets Them Cold. It Does the Work in a Few Minutes Time. It Keeps the Dish of Wheels Just Right. It Does the Work Perfectly. It is a Wonderful Improvement Over the Old Method.

No more guess work, but tires are reset accurately and quickly, without any chance of giving too much dish to the wheel, or in any way injuring it.

Having one of these Tire Setters in practical operation, the patronage of the public is solicited. All work thoroughly warranted.

SYLVENUS WRIGHT, General Blacksmith, STIRLING.

EXECUTOR'S

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES BOUTON ELLIOTT, deceased, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf that all creditors and claimants of the late JAMES BOUTON ELLIOTT, deceased, are hereby required to send by post or deliver to W. C. MCKEL, Executor, of Belleville, Ontario, the claim or debt, or to the said executor, on or before the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, all statements and particulars of their respective claims, and securities if any held by them, with names and addresses of witnesses, and further take notice, that after the last mentioned date, the executor will proceed to settle the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required. And that the said executor will not be liable for any claims not so received or not being received by him at the time of such distribution.

W. C. MCKEL, Executor for the Executor, JAMES BOUTON ELLIOTT, deceased.

Dated at Belleville, Ont., April 18th, 1903.

Mail Order Benefits.

Our Mail Order Department enables those residing outside this city to obtain full advantage of the excellent assortment and low cash prices of this store. "Buying direct for cash" this is the secret of success—enabling us to save all middlemen's profits—offering goods for sale at prices smaller dealers must pay for them.

A post card puts you in touch with this department and you run no risk of disappointment—we guarantee satisfaction or refund of money.

Everything that is new for Summer Wear is here. Samples sent on request.

Here are a couple of inducements to our Mail Order customers.

5 Gore Skirt of fine Grey or Black Cheviot Cloth, with inverted box plait back, trimmed round bottom with 10 rows black silk stitching and very stylish, \$2.25.

Skirt of fine, black Mercerized Satin with 14 inch flounce trimmed with two 3-inch accordion plaited frills, dust frill—plenty of material, 75c. When ordering give size of waist and length desired.

New Curtains.

Intimate relations with all the Leading Curtain Houses enable us to display the very latest novelties almost as soon as produced.

For those who require something especially dainty at a moderate cost, our New Bathroom Curtains should about meet the requirements.

New Bathroom Curtains, 50 in. wide, 3½ yds. long, per pair, \$5.00.

Each season prettier designs are brought forward to meet the demand for these goods.

This season we have endeavored to procure the newest and prettiest, and our third floor showing should be one of unusual interest to prospective buyers.

Wool and Union Rugs, new designs, 2½ x 3 yds., \$3.95.

Pretty, Spring, Tapestry Rugs, 3 x 3½ yds., \$8.75

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

There's money in it.

If you do not believe it write to us.

We pay good wages to active men.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY

Nurserymen, Colborne, Ont.

Established 1857.

Rich iron deposits have been discovered by Messrs. McAdam and Grogan at Little Vermillion Creek, Man., 18 miles west of Saddle Lake, north of the Saskatchewan.

On Tuesday morning fire destroyed Reddick's sash and blind factory, at Trenton, with all its contents. The loss is heavy. There was only a small insurance on the building and machinery. A number of men are thrown out of employment.

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C.E. Parker

The Druggist, Guarantees It.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. C. E. Parker, the druggist, will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Price 35 cents.

Stomach Troubles

If you have any trouble with your stomach, try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. You are certain to find them to be just what you need. They also cure biliousness and constipation. Price 25 cts. For sale by C. E. Parker.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. OFFICE—Over Parker's Drug Store. 227 Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.

GRADUATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY. Late House Surgeon Montreal General Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur Montreal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street, S.W. 227 Open every day and evening.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, etc. OFFICES—Sutherland and Bancroft. J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A. HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

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SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC. OFFICE—Sutherland and S. George's Street, Sutherland, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON.

BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McCammon Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets. MONEY TO LOAN.

JOHN S. BLACK.

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR taking Affidavits. Office over the store lately occupied by G. L. Scott, Sutherland.

STIRLING LODGE

NO. 239. I. O. O. F. Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R.S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S. PRESENT GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Sutherland, professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice. The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth. Rooms at Scott House.

The Niagara camp will begin this year on June 16th. Lord Dundonald will visit each of the camps in succession.

Mr. Bickerdike believes that his anti-cigarette law will pass this session, and that their importation, manufacture, and sale will be absolutely prohibited. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. have been doing all they can to support the bill, and the proposal has already passed the House in resolution form.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

The Story of a Night Ride on an Egyptian Railroad.

"You can travel with perfect safety on Egyptian railroads now," said an English official, "but it was not always so. There were times when it required tact to save your throat from getting cut, as you will realize from a little experience that occurred to me. It was just before the fanatical outbreak of 1882. I had heard some ugly rumors, but I had to go up by train one night from Port Said to Ismailia. I was the only European in the compartment. Soon after we started an old Arab sheik leaned over and calmly helped himself to a couple of cigars that were sticking out of my breast pocket. I knew what that meant, and I got a sort of cold feeling along the spine, for just then I caught the gleam of a dagger in the hand of a man to the left of me. I said nothing, but, opening my bag, brought out a box of cigars and handed them round. The Arabs emptied the box, expecting every moment to be knifed. They were not. I was unarmed. Suddenly the old sheik reached from the rack a large metal dagger, held it high, and then he leaned across and, taking hold of the hand that held the dagger, brought it into view. Lifting it from the unresisting fingers of his fellow Moslem, he tranquilly cut two slices off the melon. He handed me one and proceeded to eat the other. Then my heart gave a jump, and I eagerly sucked at the fruit. I knew I was safe, for we had eaten together. But I didn't get to Ismailia that night."

"How was that?" inquired a listener. "Because," said he, "I murdered the engine driver, the stoker and every other European in the train."

LAW AND THE LADY

By MARTHA MCCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

Copyright, 1902, by T. C. McCulloch

"What ails Billy Epperson? Looks like he's a-laughin' all over, from his hat crown to the sole of his boots," the one asked another on the streets of the county town. It was court day, and five hundred odd horse trades had been made in the public square since 9 o'clock. Squire Ricks, king of the traders, stood a little at one side.

Billy crept upon the square with a crafty yet sheepish grin. "Don't know as you mightn't find yourself persuin' as you mightn't find yourself persuin' this round the crossroads 'long about time tomorrow?" the squire pretended not to hear. Billy had spoken in a loud, sibilant whisper. In the same key he went on. "T'would be worth some little morn'n the law allows, and that's a matter o' risin' \$2, of any squire in



"WHY DON'T YOU ASK WHO'S GOT ME?" HE SAID.

good standin' did happen round that then, with a license ter marry folks suag in his pocket. "Hey, there! You, Billy! Who's goin' ter run off with you?" the squire demanded, his eyes twinkling. Billy's bashfulness was a proven all through the countryside. The squire was amazed to see him turn beet color and put up imploring hands, whispering louder than ever, "Lordy, squire, will you be shore ter tell her I never told and told you?"

"I'll give you ten ter tell me who she is," the squire retorted, chuckling. "I'll even make it a yoke o' young steers, Billy; got 'em in a trade terday and hain't got no other earthly use fer 'em."

"That's temptin', but she's done swore me not ter tell," Billy returned, mopping his face. Then, after a glance over himself, he giggled and asked: "Ain't these clothes pretty noisy, squire? I told the clerk up at Free-way's ter gimme the loudest."

"Why, what fer?" the squire asked, letting his bewildered eyes run over a green and red cross barred suit, pink shirt, blue dotted scarf and straw hat banded with red, yellow and black. "Seems ter me you want things on the dead quiet. As it is—well, everybody 'll think there's a cyclone comin'."

"Just so. And git out o' the way fer it," Billy retorted, chuckling more than ever. "That's bound ter be some stompin' and whoopin' and roarin' and chargin', in short, and I wanted a suit that would harden me ter anything. Ef you think these is rale terrifyin', I'm as proud as a June bug that has jest cut wings."

They had been standing apart. The crowd surged up around them, sending Billy off as fast as his long legs could carry him. Looking after him, the squire whistled, saying in the privacy of his beard, "Son, I'll be on hand all right."

A big spring burst out beside the crossroads, thus helping it to mark the intersection of district, state and county lines. Now it is plain why the squire's jurisdiction extended over but one of the four corners. A frog pond innocent of shade took up the most part of his territory, but he stuck to it gallantly until he saw a cloud of dust, visible a mile away, resolve itself into a light buggy drawn by a span of panting horses.

Opposite the state boundary post the buggy stopped short. Instantly the squire gave a shout: "You, Billy, drive on down in the pond! I won't be shore o' my authority until you're where the water's belly deep ter your horses."

"Hush-sh!" a voice from the buggy said—Billy's voice, smothered and sepulchral. "Sh-sh-sh! Can't you understand, squire, I ain't doin' none o' this?"

"Then who in thunder—oh, I see!" the squire said, with a long whistle. The buggy was moving obedient to his orders. Thus he saw inside its hooded depths. Billy sat there, glorious in his noisy new raiment, the pattern of fettered bliss. He was bareheaded and had one hand tied fast by an embroidered handkerchief to a rib in the buggy top. The other was handed over with a silk bandanna to the wrist of a very pretty girl, who sat beside him,

reins in hand, her cheeks twin damask roses, her eyes dancing with mischief.

"Who have you got there?" the squire demanded, restrained from explosive laughter by the elin innocence of the girl's face. Billy ground up her name's Anna Blair, and—she wants you ter marry me ter her fore ever her pappy can ketch her."

"And be quick! That's pap, a-whoop!" now-up at top o' the red hill, Anne supplemented. The squire fished out the license, scribbled furiously for ten seconds, cleared his throat and went through the marriage ceremony without drawing breath. There was need of haste—the whoops came near, a shriller, more savage. At the "pronounce you man and wife" Billy let out a whoop on his own account.

"You'll bar witness—I was ketched and tied—won't you, squire?" he asked joyously, snatching himself loose and tumbling out of the buggy to hug his bride.

Somewhat mystified, the squire scowled hard at Billy. "I always liked your bashfulness, young man," he said severely, "but this is carryin' it a little too far. No gentleman ever permits it to be said that his bride marries him whether or no."

"Lord knows I was willin' and anxious," Billy protested. "But you see the ole man hated the looks o' me." "Shut up! That he comes!" Anne said half tremulously. With a great roar and roar old man Blair and three more hard riders swooped down upon them. The old man made to seize Billy, and Anne swung her up before him. Billy stood valiantly forward, caught the swooping arm and said sturdily: "Too late, Mr. Blair! I can't spar my wife—not even ter you."

"Ef you'd dared ter marry my girl, I'd send you ter the penitentiary on abduction. It's twenty years, ain't it, squire, fer runnin' off with a girl under eighteen?" the furious father demanded.

A great light dawned on the squire. He nodded emphatically, but said, with a dry laugh: "That's the law, but of I was you, Joe Blair, I wouldn't try ter make out a case. Billy Epperson is o' full age—free, white and twenty-one. Nobody can't be teched fer runnin' away with him, and I'm bound ter swear, ef you put me on the stand, that he's the one abducted. Better shake hands all round and come on ter my house. I'm bound ter give an infan' fer the prettiest and the grittiest little gal in the county."

The Problem Solved.

When the man with the penchant for mathematics boarded a Twenty-third street cross town car, he was inclined to be controversial. He had something on his mind, and he wanted to unburden himself.

"If a man is on a car going north or south and he strikes a sudden curve going east or west, which way does he go?" he asked.

"The men on the back platform to whom the question was addressed didn't want to commit themselves. One little dried up man who had charge of a laundry basket full of clothes suggested that the passenger would go northeast or southwest."

"That's because you don't know anything about tangents," interrupted the mathematician. "Now, if a man is on a car going east or west and he strikes a curve going north or south, or vice versa—"

Just then the cross town car gave a sudden jerk and swept out of the tracks of the Lexington avenue line near Broadway. The mathematician man bumped against the conductor, caremored off the rear railing and landed in the basket of clothes. When he was assisted to his feet, he said with the air of a man who suffered to make a discovery for science:

"I guess I was wrong. He hits all the points of the compass."—New York Press.

No Gentleman Is Impolite.

It is a good thing to remember in these days of hurry and bustle, of competition and business excitement, that politeness, which costs nothing, may often result in substantial benefits. It never pays to be rude, no matter whether the rudeness is to one of influence or to a pauper. In the one case the rudeness may be followed by unpleasant material consequences; in the other one must feel a loss of self respect, and self respect is a valuable asset.

There are plenty of opportunities for politeness in this whirling city of affairs. In the street car, at the theater, in crowded office buildings, in the streets themselves, you demonstrate several times a day whether you are a gentleman or a boor. And it is quite beside the mark to say that one has no time to bow and scrape to do this little thing and that little thing. One always has time or ought always to have time for at least a pleasant look, a kindly word, a friendly action. No gentleman ever forgets his good manners.—New York Press.

The Genesis of the Cravat.

Cravats date from the incursion of the Croats into French territory during the Thirty Years' war. The French termed these invaders "Cravates," and a French of fashion made their somewhat clumsy neck gear popular about 1630.

The fancy must have spread very rapidly, for we find lace cravats with broad ends hanging in front replacing the wide collars of the cavaliers during the earlier stages of the civil war in England. Charles II. made white cravat a part of the uniform of his Life and Dragoon guards.

The palmy period of the cravat was early in the eighteenth century, when these articles were made of the very finest lace and were so expensive that even the richest of fashionable young men could not be said to have more than two of them in their wardrobes.

Nonpareil and the Violets.

Nonpareil, having on his departure for the island of Elba promised his confidential friends to return in the violet season, his adherents adopted the above simple flower as a rallying signal. "Corporal Violet" became their favorite toast, and each was distinguished by a gold ring with a violet in enamel and the motto, "Elle reparait au printemps." (It will appear again in spring). As soon as it became generally known that he had landed at Frejus a multitude of the women of Paris were seen with baskets full of these flowers, which were purchased and worn by his friends without exciting the least suspicion. It was customary on meeting any one thus decorated to ask, "Almeuz vous la violette?" (Do you like the violet?) when, if they answered, "Oui" (yes), it was certain the party was not a confederate. But if the reply was "Eh bien" (well) they recognized an adherent and completed the sentence, "Elle reparait au printemps!"

Path Breaker For Lightning.

In the "Annalen der Physik" there is a paper by Herr Walter on the genesis of lightning in which he shows that lightning flashes are preceded by minor flashes, which, as it were, feel the way and mark the course for the major flash or flashes. Something of the kind is also observed in electric sparks. The path, once marked, is utilized for further discharges; hence photographs of lightning taken with a moving camera may show more than one flash. One picture shows three main flashes at intervals of .0177 and .0489 parts of a second between. Of course to the eye they seemed one flash. Another picture showed five flashes lasting altogether a quarter of a second. Although signs of an alternating discharge were seen on one picture, it may be taken for granted that as a rule lightning is a series of continuous discharges from cloud to earth.

Had No Money to Burn.

"I worked for John D. Rockefeller once," says a Boston landscape gardener. "One morning I was out in the ground doing some work among the plants and flowers, and as I worked I smoked. Pretty soon the old man strolled out that way and when he came up to where I was said in a quiet way, 'I never had any money to burn.' I didn't tumble for a second, and he stood there looking at me. 'I have managed to put away a few dollars,' he continued, 'but I never had any money to burn.' It came to me all at once what he meant, and I threw the cigar away. Next morning when he came around there I wasn't smoking. He came up with a smile on his face and said, 'Well, the stove isn't going today.'"

Hard to Answer.

A Chicago dentist tells this story: "Some years ago a young woman recently from the Emerald Isle called at my office to have some dental work done. I examined her teeth and found that among them was one so badly wasted that it was not worth filling. I told her this. 'How long,' she asked, 'do you think it would last if I were filled?' 'I have no idea,' I replied. 'Not very long anyway.' 'Well, how long do you think?' she persisted. 'I can't say,' I returned. 'I would not guarantee it for any length of time.' Still anxious and determined to secure a favorable and definite answer, she asked, 'Will it last longer than you think it will?'"

Theory and Practice.

Here is a good story from the collection of a German school inspector. The pupils were being examined on the subject of personal hygiene. A boy was asked, "What have you to do in order to keep your teeth sound and white?" "Clean them," was the prompt reply. "When ought you to clean them?" "Morning, noon and night." "What are they to be cleaned with?" "With a toothbrush." "Very good. Have you a toothbrush?" "No, sir." "Has your father a toothbrush?" "No, sir." "But how do you know about the use of toothbrushes?" "We sell them, sir."

Astrology and War.

It has been stated on what is said to be good authority that a representative of the Prussian government asked of a French astrologer the proper time to pick a quarrel with France. After carefully comparing horoscopes of high officials he answered that any hour in the afternoon as near as possible mid-way between the 9th and 14th of July, 1870. On the 11th of July, William snubbed Benedetti, the French emissary, and on the 12th friendly relations ceased.

Overmatched.

"Now, witness," said the lawyer, "you say that your hearing is good?" "Yes, sir."

"How good? Give me an illustration. Can you hear my watch tick?" "No, sir. It's three days since I saw you going into the pawnshop, and the watch must have run down by this time."

A Bright Student.

At a medical college some students were being questioned in anatomy, and one of them was asked, "What muscles have their origin in the popliteal space?" The bright student promptly replied, "Well, there's that one with the darned long name, and I don't remember the other two."

It was the oscillation of a chandelier in a cathedral that suggested to Galileo the use of the pendulum, and about the year 1630 he applied it to clocks.

It isn't what a man has, but what he does with it, that counts.—Comfort.

Pitt as a Spendthrift.

How did Pitt spend his income and get into debt? During the greater part of his life, after he had come to man's estate, he was in office, and his income was about £10,000 per annum. He did not entertain, he did not gamble, he neither hunted nor shot, and yet at the end of seventeen years of this income of £10,000 per annum he was hopelessly in debt. That he was careless is very possible. Still, considering that his income was equal to £20,000 per annum now, how in the name of wonder did he spend it?

This is all the more mysterious, as he appears never to have paid his tradesmen. I have often seen it stated that England ought to be proud of one of her greatest statesmen having died poor. Neither Pitt nor England had reason to be proud of a statesman, enjoying an ample official income, dying heavily in debt and with the payment of his tradesmen's bills dependent on parliament voting a sum to meet the liability.—London Truth.

How Sheridan Paid a Debt.

No one knew better the power possessed by a really polished compliment than Sheridan, and on innumerable occasions during that stormy theatrical management of his he did extirpate himself from a difficulty by means of one. A good instance is the following: An English nobleman who, after the manner of other of his peers, had married a beautiful actress once applied with much dignity in the greenroom to Mr. Sheridan for the arrears of her salary and vowed that he would not stir till they were paid. "My dear lord," said the impeccable manager, "this is too bad. You have taken from us the brightest jewel in the world, and you now quarrel with us for the little dust she has left behind her." The nobleman immediately burst out laughing, and over a bottle of wine the debt was canceled.—London Standard.

The Marine Engine Is Alive.

All good old chiefs love their engines and come to believe in them. To all of us assistants and "prentices they were not the mere machines that they appear to the outsider, but quite human. Every noise they made, every motion, every trick they had we knew and had the reason for it. Kipling speaks of the marine engine as the most sensitive thing man ever invented. There's a sort of cold, lifeless, though admirable, precision in a telescope and a fine regard for details in a phonograph, but the marine engine is alive; it strains and labors desperately, it groans with rheumatism in its joints, screams with the pain of tight bearings, staggers and plunges against the oncoming seas, gets out of breath and runs away with itself, trembling like a frightened horse.—Benjamin Brooks in Scribner's.

Glaring Enfrontery.

Uncle Absalom Ashby was much given to retelling old and hackneyed jokes. An acquaintance of his, thinking to cure him of his practice, one day gave him a copy of "Joe Miller's Jest Book," with the remark that he "might find something new in it."

The next time he met the old gentleman he asked him, "Well, uncle, what do you think of that book I gave you the other day?" "I don't know who that 'ere Joe Miller is," indignantly responded Uncle Absalom, "but I do know he's a thief. He's got hold of a lot of my best stories and printed 'em, consarn him!"

First Census Ways.

The original schedules of the first census are now contained in twenty-six bound volumes, preserved in the interior department. For the most part the headings of the schedules were written in by hand. Indeed, up to and including 1820 the assistant marshals generally used such paper as they happened to have, ruling it, writing in the headings and binding the sheets together themselves. In some cases merchants' account paper was used, and now and then the schedules were bound inside of a newspaper.—W. R. Merriam in Century.

Use Your Opportunities.

Today is the time to pursue fortune. The hour at hand is the one to make use of and the chances within our grasp—those we should seize. "To-morrow" is never here, and putting off the good we may have for a questionable future is not the best wisdom. Therefore, use today. Do the kindness before you, the duty nearest you, and tomorrow will take care of itself.

Turning Rust to Good Advantage.

A Hessian lieutenant of the name of Ludwig von Siegen noticed the effect of the dew upon his gun barrel, which had become rusted from the dampness. Some time after he experimented upon the discovery and obtained what is now known as mezzotint. In the year 1643 he engraved a portrait of Princess Amelia of Hesse by its application.

Then the Chase Began.

"Please let me pass," said the tramp, "so that I may speak to your mistress. I'm hungry, my trousers are beginning to fray, and I'm eager to get a little help."

"And I," interrupted the buldog, getting into action, "am hungry and eager for the fray."

Lord Professions.

Uncle Reuben says: "I want to grow old without growin' cynical, but I nebber hear a man begin to talk 'bout his conscience an' his duty widout lookin' to see how much cotton he has mixed wid de wool."

The average man is so helpless in picking out what belongs to him that it is a constant surprise to his wife that he doesn't appear in her clothes.—Acheson Globe.

The Story of Irish Poplin.

The story of Irish poplin is a curious one. Lady Carey was to be presented at the court of Louis Philippe. She took with her to Paris a length of Irish poplin, which was then first being made in Belfast. It was of a creamy white, embroidered all over with little dots and sprigs of gold. Lady Carey took it to a Parisian dressmaker, and the modiste went into ecstasies over it. On her way up the stairs to the reception rooms at the Tuileries Lady Carey felt a pull at her dress. Afraid of pickpockets, she turned quickly. "I beg a thousand pardons," said a splendidly dressed woman who stood behind her, "but would you tell me what your dress is made of? I never saw anything so exquisite in my life."

A dozen times that evening Lady Carey had a similar experience, and the result was one of the most extraordinary crazes for poplin that ever was experienced for any new fabric. One Irish firm sold £24,000 worth of the material within a year, and three large Belfast houses are said to have founded their present large fortunes on Irish poplin.

Tobacco Worth Its Weight in Silver.

In England the first pipes used appear to have been made of clay, with narrow bowls and contracted mouths. Then as the habit grew stronger and tobacco became cheaper something more capacious would be required. These are the pipes which under the name of "fairy pipes" are sometimes dug up and preserved as interesting relics of the past. Aubrey, writing about 1680, says: "The English people first had silver pipes, but the ordinary sort made use of walnut shell and straw. I have heard my grandfather say that one pipe was handed from man to man through the table. Within these thirty-five years 'twas scandalous for a divine to take tobacco. It was then sold for its weight in silver. I have heard some of our old yeoman neighbours say that when they went to market they culled out their biggest shillings to lay in the scales against tobacco. Now the customers of it are the greatest his majesty hath."

Playing Cards in Russia.

In Russia the manufacture of playing cards is an imperial monopoly. In 1848 14,000 packs were issued daily, but the demand was so much in excess of this that a petition was addressed to the czar praying for a still more liberal policy. Among the card devotees the Russian soldiers are conspicuous. They commonly carry packs in their pockets, but when there is an actual call to arms and they prepare themselves for the battlefield they make it a point to get rid of all their cards. This is due to a superstition amounting to conviction, which leads them to believe that to retain them upon their persons at such a time would be to court grave disaster.

How to Preserve Leaves and Plants.

To preserve leaves and other parts of plants properly they should be placed between sheets of blotting paper, and the papers should be changed once a day for two or three days. They should be dried as rapidly as possible by passing a warm draft over the paper each time the change is made. They should be kept under moderate pressure at first, and to insure even pressing it will be well to place a stiff piece of cardboard or strawboard at intervals between the sheets. When the drying appears to be well advanced, the pressure on the specimens may be increased.

Curious Rent.

At Broughton, near Brigg, in Lincolnshire, England, some lands are held by the following tenure: "Every year on Palm Sunday a person from Broughton enters the church porch at Calster having a green silk purse containing 2 shillings and a penny tied up at the end of a cart whip, which he cracks three times in the porch and stays there until the second lesson begins. Then he enters the church and cracks the whip again, finally depositing the purse and contents."

Long People Are Seldom Fat.

Some persons are born with a normal tendency to become fat, others with a tendency to leanness. It is the same among the lower animals. Fatness is a sort of machine for transforming the odds and ends of food into fat, but the farmer knows long legs and snout a little pig with long legs and snout will work off the fat as fast as it can be made. So a long-legged person seldom inclines to obesity.

A Quaint Epitaph.

The following epitaph is from a monument in a cemetery in New York, N. Y.:

Here lies the body of John Black.

That cherry tree of luscious fruit Beguiled him up too high; He fell from limb and down he fell The branch did break and died. And broke his neck and died. Also three infant children.

Fiddle.

Mother—I wonder what we can do with Johnny? He has such a way of exaggerating everything. He is always making a mountain out of a molehill. Father—I think, my dear, we had better make him an auctioneer.

Congenial Spirits.

Fritilla—Was your dinner a social success? Clorinda—Yes, indeed. You see, I was careful to invite only people who have the same kind of nervous prostration.

The Influence of the Trees.

When we plant a tree, we are doing what we can to make our dwelling more wholesome and happier planet. It is place for those who come after us—not for ourselves.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Red Heart and of the Black Arrow Rolling Wave

CHAPTER XV.

Half fascinated, I was continuing to gaze at Vizard's face in the mirror when I felt a touch on my shoulder, and, looking round, caught Kennard's warning eye.

"Don't give yourself away like that," he whispered. "Go out on the platform. I will join you directly and bring your refreshment to you. He has not seen you yet, I think."

I slipped quietly from the counter on to the dimly lighted platform, and, waiting anxiously for Kennard's coming in the darkest corner I could find. He was longer than I expected, but when he did appear I was able to guess from his manner that something important had occurred.

"I had been picking pockets," I will excuse the plunder-you eat," was the astonishing remark with which he handed me a packet of sandwiches and a flask of wine. The moment I had relieved him of the nearest provender he walked to the nearest lavatory and proceeded to flickering what looked like several visiting cards. When he had held them all up to the light in turn, and turned them over and over again, he came back to me, his keen eyes twinkling brightly in the gloom.

"I have scored one against them at last," he said, "but there is no time to tell you now, for here comes the train. Stand well back in the shadow. We must be guided by circumstances on the journey, but if by any chance I am separated from you, make the best of your way to Naples, and wait for the ship. Once out of Genoa, at the first opportunity you may safely resume your own character again. Ah! there comes Vizard from the bullet; he must be confident of your going south, for he is making straight for that first-class carriage without any attempt to watch the passengers. Come this way."

The train had clanked itself to a standstill, and the usual scramble for seats began. Vizard went to a carriage nearly opposite the refreshment-room, and as I followed Kennard to a third-class compartment nearer the engine I saw that he had already seated himself in a corner and begun to read a paper as though not at all interested in surroundings. Kennard chose a compartment in which three Italians of the peasant class were travelling, and he paused on the step to say in a whisper that for the present I had better remain dumb.

We started without further incident, and my companion was seen chattering in the language to the Italians, explaining, as I guessed from his gestures towards myself and from the sympathetic glances thrown at me, the nature of my supposed infirmity. At Chiavari, an hour after starting, one of our fellow-travellers left the carriage, and thence onwards as far as Spezia, which we reached at two o'clock in the morning, we were alone with an old woman and her son. As the train steamed into Spezia they, too, made preparations for departure, and I looked forward to being able to indulge in the relief of speech during the rest of the journey.

When the train had stopped and the Italians had got out, Kennard also rose from his seat, and I saw him go. "Keep your seat," he said. "There is a five-minute wait here, and I want to try an experiment."

He disappeared among the crowd on the platform, and I sat in the far corner, hoping that at that early hour no strangers would get in. Four of the five minutes had passed when the sight of Vizard strolling slowly along the line of carriages caused me to shrink back and shade my face with my hand. But peeping between my fingers I saw that he kept his eyes straight in front, and showed no sign of interest in the compartment as he went by. Half a minute later he

repassed, going towards the carriage he had entered at Genoa, and a few seconds after Kennard rejoined me, jumping in just as the train was beginning to move.

"I wanted to test him to see if he had penetrated me as the 'General Waldo' whom he saw on board when he was a stowaway steward," said the detective, pulling up the window and seating himself opposite. "He doesn't know me from Adam."

"He passed this carriage while you were gone," I said.

"Quite so, and it is very probable that he spotted you, if he did not at Genoa," replied Kennard. "But the great thing is that he doesn't know me. I am most anxious that he should not discover that you are accompanied by the sham chaplain who assisted your escape. He has probably been informed of that episode, and my identity must be puzzling him not a little."

"When Vizard got back to the ship and found 'General Waldo' missing he would begin to suspect, would he not?" I said.

"He might if he knew what had since occurred on shore," replied Kennard, "but that has been no means of communication between the two as yet. It is even possible that Vizard, having heard of me from the doctor, may guess whence the opposition to their schemes arises, but he has no personal knowledge of me, and I want to keep my character of 'Waldo' unsuspected by him, so that I may use it again if necessary."

"I am mixed in my present get-up as that same twaddling old fool is very certain, for I tried him pretty high. I put my head in at his carriage window and asked him if there was anything I could do for him—pretending to be a station tout, you know. Here is pretty good evidence that he has not seen us in company, and that he does not remember me as a man he has seen before."

Kennard put into my hands a scrap of paper on which were pencilled the words "Nathan & Co., London," followed by a queer jumble of letters that conveyed nothing to me.

"It is a cypher telegram," explained Kennard. "He had no time to send it himself, and gave me a couple of lines to despatch it for him. He could hardly have furnished a higher proof of confidence in my being, and the cypher is moreover useful as showing collusion between him and the owners of the Queen of Night. If we only had the key to that cypher what a lot of trouble it would save us. But perhaps I may put my hand on it some day."

"At Genoa you said something about picking pockets," I said, wondering if ever a plain sailor had got pitchforked into such a strange tangle before.

"Yes," was the reply, "I thought that the end justified the means, and I took the liberty of relieving Mr. Vizard of a portion of the contents of his ticket-pocket. I have told you already that I believe we have a gang of dangerous criminals to deal with, and I had cabled from Genoa to a friend in London for certain information that might help me. I took it from Vizard's pocket, however, confirms my view without making it necessary for me to wait for my friend's reply. Unfortunately, my discovery only hints vaguely at the powerful combination arrayed against us without pointing directly to the nature or method of their designs. Still less is there any proof of crime."

"I saw that for some reason he was not desirous of imparting to me exactly what it was that he had gathered from the cards which I had seen him examining, and I forbore to question him on the subject."

"I saw that for some reason he was not desirous of imparting to me exactly what it was that he had gathered from the cards which I had seen him examining, and I forbore to question him on the subject."

ject. I know now that the cause of his reluctance on the matter to his discovery of the fact that it might be a source of danger to me, and yet, strangely enough, he was shortly to be the means, on the spur of the moment, of exposing me to that very danger. I could not resist, however, asking to be allowed to share the theory he had evidently formed as to the plots in which Zaverlat and Vizard were engaged. I had understood, of course, that he apprehended danger to the lives of some of the passengers on the Queen of Night, a line being among the number, but the why and the wherefore was what I was totally unable to fathom.

He thought a little before answering, and then said: "Well, it is fair that you should know for I fear that we shall either break up the combination once for all, or both lose our lives in the attempt. My belief is that the ship you recently commanded is nothing more or less than a floating murder-trap, in which Zaverlat is engaged by means of the ship's crew, receiving enormous fees from interested parties to poison certain of the passengers every voyage. It is a syndicate of professional criminals working regularly for a gigantic stake. If I am right, they must net, say, forty or fifty thousand pounds, and I am over and above the legitimate profits on the professional pleasure-cruise, and they no doubt are large."

"But how could such a systematic business be carried on—how could wretches wishing to use such an insatiable knowledge of its existence?" I asked, almost at the magnitude of his suggestion.

"By means of perfect organization, and by the details only being known to the principals who carry them out," was the reply. "For instance, you yourself have in a way been made an agent of the trust, by being entrusted with the technical command of the ship, yet you were ignorant of her real mission. I think it probable that Nathan, Vizard and Zaverlat are the sole partners in the scheme, and the actual owners of the vessel, Vizard's share of the work being, as a rule, to mix in society and to make the first inquiries into the lives of clients with superfluous relatives. Vizard, we know, keeps his connection with the ship a strict secret, so that possibly the amateur criminals he procures are handed over to Nathan for the final bargain to be struck."

I shuddered as I thought of Nathan's unaccountable call at Sir Simon Crawshaw's house on the day which the baronet was putting away when I entered his study. Kennard looked very grave when I mentioned what I had seen.

"All points the same way," he said, and relapsed into silence, from which I failed to tempt him till the train began to slacken speed for the quarter of an hour's stop at Pisa. Then he expressed his intention of again minimizing the risk of Vizard associating the two of us by leaving the carriage while we were in the station. "If you get in—though that is not likely," he added, slipping from the footboard directly we reached the platform.

Pisa being the junction for the port and favorite watering-place of Leghorn, there was plenty of bustle in the station, though, most of the passengers being English and American tourists, travelling first class, there seemed every chance of our retaining our privacy. There was the usual scramble for the refreshment-room, the doors of which were within a few feet of where I sat, but neither among the crowds jostling into it, or passing the carriage, as at Spezia, did I catch a glimpse of Vizard. The time went slowly, and I was glad when the bell rang at last and the people hurried back to their seats.

Sitting in the corner furthest from the platform, I watched eagerly for Kennard's return, wondering if he would bring any news. Suddenly, just as I caught sight of him approaching the carriage, the sound of breathing within a few inches of my face caused me to look round at the open window next which I was sitting. There, close to me, and within touch of my hand, stood Vizard on the footboard, his handsome features ablaze with triumph. Realizing I had barely time to see the gleam of steel in his clenched fist, when Kennard opened the other door and sprang into the compartment, the train beginning to move at the same moment. He took in the situation at a glance, and his eyes snapped fire.

"The Black Arrow pierces the Red Heart no more!" he cried, and dashing past me sprang out, two seconds after Vizard with a bitter curse had disappeared in the darkness.

In another minute the train had gathered speed, and I was alone in the carriage—bereft of friend and foe.

(To Be Continued.)

"BOXING" THE UPPER AIR

500 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Life is impossible at a height of more than 6 1/2 miles above the Earth.

The smoke from the great volcanoes in the other hemisphere constantly blows to the west, showing that the trade wind in that part of the world is a current at least 15,000 ft. thick. On the Peak of Teneriffe the clouds which form against its summit stream off in a direction contrary to that of the wind at sea level. The curious fact has been noted that the mean lower limit of this anti-trade wind is greater in summer than in winter. In October it sinks to 6,000 feet; in May it is 9,000 feet.

But in these islands, and in most other places, there are no mountain peaks sufficiently lofty to give simi-

lar information about the upper air currents. In any case, what mountain-tops tell us is a very small portion of the information we want about the great air sea, at the bottom of which we live.

Man has sounded the utmost depths of the ocean, but sounding the air is a far more difficult problem. We shall probably never know for certain how deep the atmosphere is. A few years ago forty miles was supposed to be its limit. At present it is fairly certain that there is some air as much as 100 miles from the earth's surface. This information has been gained by WATCHING METEORS.

Since it is impossible for man to sustain life at a height of more than six and a half miles above the earth, weather experts have taken to the use of small trial balloons, which carry no passenger, but several self-registering instruments, by means of which the temperature, pressure, and amount of moisture in the air are automatically recorded. Up till quite recently these balloons were made of silk, and cost \$15. Now, however, it has been found that varnished paper does equally well. Small balloons of paper cost only 112.50, just one-tenth of the expense of the silk.

One of these trial balloons, sent up recently by M. de Bort, director of the Trappes Observatory, reached the amazing height above the earth of 45,000 feet, and its thermometer was found to register a cold of 103 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, which is about 30 degrees below the extreme of Polar winter weather.

More than \$2,000 was the price paid for a small trial balloon recently purchased by the French Meteorological Department, for the purpose of testing the weather of the Sahara. As the trip is expected to last four or five days, the instruments are all fitted with elaborate clockwork machinery to operate them for five days. Also a camera is carried, with a long strip of film. It is so arranged that an exposure will be made once

ONCE EVERY QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

Leakage of gas is to be balanced by the water ballast. A ball hangs below the car, and when it touches ground a valve is opened, and a certain amount of water released.

Among the many curious facts discovered by the use of balloons is the point that at a certain height the temperature no longer falls, but sometimes rises. At what point, it is believed, is, in winter, about 30,000 feet; in summer, about 38,000 feet. At and above this height it appears that violent winds are quite unknown. The air currents flow on steadily and quietly.

Balloons being expensive and very unreliable, as it is impossible to construct a gas envelope that will not leak, the latest invention for probing the air is the box-kite. The American meteorologists rely almost entirely on kite observations, and Professor W. L. Moore began in 1898 the most complete survey of the upper air ever undertaken. A number of different stations were equipped with kites, and self-recording instruments were sent up every day when possible.

The Blue Hill Observatory has the biggest kite. It contains 70 square feet of surface, and its pull in a breeze is fully 100 pounds. No man could manage it, so a steam windlass is used, which unrolls and reels in the kite. This wire is no thicker than a pin, but will stand

A STRAIN OF 300 POUNDS.

The meteorograph which these kites carry contains no fewer than five self-registering instruments, yet weighs only two pounds. It is chiefly made of aluminum. When it is wished to attain great heights, a team of kites is used. By using three of the same wire a height of 2,000 feet has been reached frequently, and once 15,000 feet, or more than three miles above sea-level, was attained.

Many points of great interest have been discovered by kites. The Blue Hill kite, when the sea breeze is blowing, ascends 1,200 feet, and then invariably changes its direction. Above that height a contrary current is blowing.

Everyone has noticed the little fluffy cumulus clouds which fly up readily across a summer sky. These clouds are made of water vapor, and it has been discovered, by using a strong kite and a cloud of this sort, that it takes a tremendous jump upwards. Temperature readings secured by kites prove to us that the layers of hot air during the great heats of summer are usually no more than 500 feet thick—that is, on the hottest day an ascent of 500 feet would place one in a comfortable temperature. The layer of chilled air which underlies the hot air is usually far thicker; yet on several occasions a thermometer sent up when the ground was covered with snow and ice has recorded a temperature 15 degrees below the freezing point at a height of 2,000 feet.—London Answers.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a cure for piles, we have prepared a booklet, which you can get by sending us a few lines. It tells you all about the disease, and how to cure it. It is a booklet that you can show to your doctor, and it will prove to him that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your friends, and it will prove to them that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your enemies, and it will prove to them that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your children, and it will prove to them that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your neighbors, and it will prove to them that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your countrymen, and it will prove to them that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your world, and it will prove to them that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your God, and it will prove to him that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your soul, and it will prove to it that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your conscience, and it will prove to it that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your fate, and it will prove to it that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your destiny, and it will prove to it that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your life, and it will prove to it that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your death, and it will prove to it that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your eternity, and it will prove to it that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your God, and it will prove to him that you are not a fool. It is a booklet that you can show to your soul, and it will prove to it that you are not a fool. 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HATS.



As Far as You Can See Him

You can tell a man's style, by what? Why, his Hat. We sell Hats that make a man's friends glad to recognize him. Don't buy till you have tried these:

Fine Fur Stiffs, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50.
Fine Wool Stiffs, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Fine Fur Fedoras, \$1.75 to \$2.50.
Fine Wool Fedoras, 75c. to \$1.50.

We carry nothing but the latest from the best makers. Ward's Hats are the Popular Hats.

Straw and Palm Hats, latest panama shapes, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

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HAVE YOU TRIED A Tooke Shirt?

If you have you will never buy any other. They never fail to fit and they are reliable.

We don't have to say they are JUST AS GOOD to make them go.

LOOK UP

and see if you want any of these:—

Neckwear, Socks,
Collars, Cuffs, Stockings,
Underwear, Garters,
Suspenders, Belts,
Sweaters, Jerseys,
Smocks, Overalls,
Pants, Vests, Working Shirts
Boys' Suits, Men's Suits.

Then see our stock at

Victoria Park Meeting.

A meeting of the subscribers to Victoria Park was held on Tuesday eve, April 28th. On motion Col. J. Earl Halliwell was elected Chairman and W. A. Parker, Secretary, pro tem. Members present, Col. J. Earl Halliwell, W. A. Parker, Jas. Boldrick, L. Meiklejohn, T. A. Eggleton, G. G. Thrasher, Rev. S. S. Burns, G. E. Kennedy, Geo. Lagrow, Chas. E. Parker, Fred. T. Ward.

On motion Fred. T. Ward was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion confirmed.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year:—Jas. Boldrick, Chairman; Geo. Lagrow, C. E. Parker, L. Meiklejohn and Fred. T. Ward. This directorate was authorized to transact all business in connection with the management of matters connected with the park during the year and report at the next annual meeting, which it was decided to hold on the fourth Friday of March in each year, and notice of such meeting to be called by notice in the News-Argus.

The following committee was appointed to act with a committee from the Horticultural Society, in reference to making improvements:—Jas. Boldrick, Chas. E. Parker and Geo. Lagrow.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—That this meeting wishes to express its hearty appreciation of the kindly interest taken by the Horticultural Society in devoting time and money in the improvement of the park, and suggest that their directors act in conjunction with our directors in beautifying the park.

The Secretary of the society G. G. Thrasher being present, was directed to convey the same to the President and members of the Horticultural Society.

Meeting adjourned.

The directors of the park would ask, that while the park is retained as a play ground, that every precaution be taken against damaging the trees.

FRED. T. WARD, Sec.

Mr. Carnegie's Advice.

Put all your eggs into one basket, and then watch that basket.

Do not be particular; take what the gods offer.

Instead of the question, "What must I do for my employer?" substitute, "What can I do?"

You will often hear the false axiom, "Obey orders if you break owners." Don't you do it. Always break orders to save owners.

Remember President Garfield's doctrine: "The richest heritage a young man can be born to is poverty."

Do not forget that liquor and speculation are the Scylla and Charybdis of the young man's business sea, and endorsement his rock ahead.

It is a great mistake to think that the man who works all the time wins. Have your amusements.

There is always a "boom" in brains; cultivate that crop.

If tempted to speculate, say to the tempter that you would prefer to go to a well-conducted house where they cheat fair.

An honest day's work well performed is not a bad sort of prayer.

I would almost as soon leave a young man a curse as burden him with the almighty dollar.

All pure coins have their counterfeit; the counterfeit of business is speculation. It would be a great mistake for the community to shoot the millionaires, for they are the bees that make the most honey and contribute most to the hive.

Family influence passes for nothing. True education can be obtained outside the schools; genius is not an indigenous plant in the groves academic, but a wild flower found in the woods all by itself.

Nobody in the world wants to keep down ability. Everybody has an outstretched hand for it.

Many men are to be met with in this life who would have been great and successful had the world rated them at the value they placed upon themselves.

During the period extending from the first of May until September over 450,000 men will be under military training at the various camps in Britain. The present drill season is the first of consequence since 1888. Prior to the grand manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain in September this year, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Regular Army Corps will be exercised independently at Aldershot, Salisbury Plain, and Curragh in very important work, in which Manoeuvre and motors will figure. Sandwiched in with the training of the regulars the militia and volunteers will occupy the great southern camping grounds between Shorncliffe and Salisbury with nearly 100,000 men.

A Gentleman.

None but college-bred are gentlemen.—Mrs. Astor.

What is a gentleman?
A man who reads, and perhaps can speak Some French, some German, a little Greek?

A proud product of a costly school— Sometimes a sage or sometimes a fool? A man who by nature is rude or gruff, But who boasts a degree—is that enough? Is that a gentleman?

What of the men who pined Their way through life on a noble plane And built on virtue without a stain? And what of the men who loved mankind With all the strength of a courtly mind, And lived alone for the good in life, Angels of peace in a world of strife, Their virtues all self-taught?

What of the man who died The tears that welled from a broken heart And gave the failure another start, Or lent his hand, in their deep distress, To those who'd swoon in the mighty press?

Is there no place for this gentle man Within this very exclusive clan? Must he remain outside?

Show me the simple man Whose gentle speech is a soothing balm To aching hearts, and whose quiet, calm, And gentle manners dispel the cloud That hangs o'er life like a gloomy shroud What boots where he got it? Why hunt for the source? He may have omitted the college course And yet be a gentleman.—Baltimore 'News.'

The Pilgrimage.

There is a pilgrimage to the Canadian Northwest, there's a crossing of the ocean, a landing, and then a moving over the continent. Yes, there's a pilgrimage on, but there's a greater pilgrimage than that. Here are a few hundred, or a few thousand at most, who move to a land of promise, to a certain land, to one they see in the atlas, to one they may possess materially; but think of the innumerable host in that greater pilgrimage, as the whole world moves on, moves on, to where? It is not written in the atlas, it is not discovered by the most hungry telescope. And as the whole world moves I cry the question, moves on to where?

The settlers who pass through our land have their eye upon the goal, upon the acres to be definitely possessed, but we who pass, what will we own when we cease from the journey, this pilgrimage, which we have been pleased to call life? And so the world moves on, and who can count the pilgrims? Some will win the prizes in the West, to some will be the fertile soil, the pleasant wind, the bursting barn, to some it will be the golden West, indeed. And so in our pilgrimage we have seen to some the laughter, to some the tears, to some great things, to some the menial round. And, as on goes the pilgrimage west, on goes the whole world to the further west, to the deep valley and the shadow that is darker than that of the mightiest Rocky.

Who is the King but a pilgrim, wearing well the crown perhaps, but by what might is his future more assured than that of his meanest peasant? On goes the King to where? To-day the levee, the splendid equipments, the plumed and plumed, the bewigged, the powdered humble men about him; but to-morrow, oh pilgrim King, to-morrow, what?

On goes the Premier of the Empire, on to the plans of his brief day, his great ships, his great ideas; but to-morrow, oh pilgrim Premier, to-morrow, what?

On goes the rich man on to his carriage, on to his great house, on, merging, planning, and combining, and gaining; but to-morrow, oh rich man, to-morrow, what?

On goes the scientist, pulling from the universe star after star, numbering and naming and proclaiming them, delving into the earth and aging it, giving each successive age a birthday, looking into the elements, and receiving answer there. But to-morrow, oh scientist, to-morrow, what?

And I notice as these lesser play-day pilgrims go to this golden Canadian West they go prepared as those who go to a strange land. And I ask of the King, of the Premier, of the rich man, of the scientist, and of the mournful souls, are we going unprepared, for me thinks to-night I hear the footfall of a whole world marching, and as I ask what of to-morrow, men, what of to-morrow? there is no certain answer.

CHARLES F. RAYMOND.

Forest fires have been raging in the vicinity of Folger Station and Westbrook villages, north and west of Kingston.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$2,000,000.00.
Capital Paid Up - - - - - \$1,263,764.00.

H. S. HOLT, Montreal, President.
DUNCAN M. STEWART, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

To Encourage

Savings we accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from Day of Deposit.

Our Assets

Immediately available are maintained at such figures as to insure Absolute Security to the Depositor.

To some people banking is always a mystery. We take pleasure in explaining to our customers anything they may not understand.

WE TRANSACT BUSINESS BY MAIL. No trouble, red tape or delay.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

Headquarters for Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

A BIGGER AND BETTER STOCK.

We feel confident that there is assembled at "Sterling Hall" the largest and best stock of General Dry Goods, Housefurnishings and Men's Wear ever offered in this town to May buyers. We also think we have lots of good things to charm the most particular, and are anxious to give you the best of our good buying.

WINDOW WONDERERS.

We have had an open eye to newness in Window Draperies. Hence comes a fine line of Lace Curtains in Nottingham and Swiss Nets in Floral and Battenburg effects, at 25c. to \$5.00 per pair.

Ruffled Bobbinets, in plain and dotted muslins, and plain and dotted nets, at 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c. per yd.

Also, a full line of Sorims, Fancy Colored Muslins, Sash Curtains, Muslins and Laces, and Battenburg Door Panels.

COTTON HOSE.

Purse pleasers, in extra heavy, full sizes, at 10c. pr.
" " in Hermsdorf dyed, full sizes, 2 pairs for 25c.

STRAW HATS.

Ready to fit the Boys and Girls with Sailors and Turbans at 15c. to 75c.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Our stock in this line is very complete in all lines. Beauty and worth go hand in hand to win your approval. Have a look.

PARASOLS—Ready for sunshine and marked at a low margin, 50c. to \$5.

BARGAIN SUITS.

Come in for a fine opportunity to fit yourself either with the best that are made in Fine Worsted or cheap Tweed Suits. In either case you will be pleased. No sacrifice in quality, only in the price. We have special bargains in Tweed Suits at \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00, regular \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50. All sizes.

RAGLAN RAINCOATS.

Six Bargain Coats, in Oxford Grey, sizes 38, 40, 42, regular \$7.00 for \$5.00.

SHIRTS.

It's a pleasure to sell our "Crescent" brand Fine Colored Shirts. There's solid worth in every one. The fit, the make and the colorings are perfect. Prices, 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

HERE'S HEALTH TO YOUR PURSE.

5 lbs. Village Biscuit for 25c. 3 cans Good Salmon for 25c.
Baking Butter, 10c. lb. Compound Lard, 12c. lb.
4 lbs. Cleaned Currants for 25c.

W. R. MATHER.

New Shoes at Reasonable Prices.

The Latest and Best SHOE DRESSING.

Repairing done neatly. Rips sewed free.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for goods.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.



Revs. Crossley and Hunter will commence special evangelistic services in Campbellford on Sunday next, May 17.

An eighteen pound grey lake trout was caught a few days ago in Salmon Lake, by Mr. Thos. Ritchie, Belleville.

Seymour township council has made a grant of \$25 to Menie Band. The band has been engaged for the Victoria Day celebration at Campbellford on May 25th.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the Sine Creamery Association, will be held at Sine, on Tuesday, May 20th, 1903, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when a statement of the past season's business will be presented, dividends paid, officers elected for ensuing year, and any other business of interest to the association that may be brought before the meeting.

All accounts due the Association should be paid in before the above date.

M. W. SINE, V.S., President.
Sine, May 13, 1903.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Township of Rawdon, will be held in the Town Hall, in said Township, on

MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1903,
at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year.

All parties concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, Clerk.
Dated at the Clerk's Office,
Spring Brook, May 13, 1903.

TAKE NOTICE

That I have on hand a full line of Bugles, Mikados and Lumber Waggon, which will be sold cheap for cash or on short time. Good Blacksmith wanted.

WM. MONTGOMERY.

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

We have received another supply of FLOUR, BRAN and SHORTS, which we are selling at Close Prices for Cash.

The quantity of Flour which we sell daily convinces us of the quality.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

6 lbs. Tapioca for 25c.
8 lbs. Quaker Oats for 25c.
8 lbs. Lemon Biscuit for 25c.
5 lbs. Wine Biscuit for 25c.

Fresh Maple Syrup for sale.

We pay 11c. for Eggs and 20c. for Butter.

S. HOLDEN.

Eggs for Hatching.

Eggs from Pure Bred Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns and B.B.R. Game Bantams, 50c. for setting of 13.

T. HUME BISSONNETTE,
Stirling.

House and Lot for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11 on the west side of John St. in the Village of Stirling. There is on the premises a good brick house, with woodshed attached. Also a good young orchard. For terms and further particulars apply to

Mrs. CATHERINE GALLAGHER,
Stirling, P.O.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

AT SHORT NOTICE.

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Solid and Progressive

That ANOTHER YEAR of very substantial Progress has been experienced by

The Mutual Life of Canada

will appear evident from the following:

Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,878
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1902	\$34,467,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,507
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696

The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811

S. BURROWS,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

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WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

1,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS

Another Great Fire in the City of Ottawa

A despatch from Ottawa says: The fire king once again held full sway in Ottawa on Sunday and the city underwent its second great baptism of fire. A smouldering mass of ruins, with a solitary chimney or broken wall standing here and there, tell the tale of an awful conflagration laying waste the area between the Ottawa and Rideau Railway tracks at the south, Division street on the east, Albert on the north, and the tracks of the C. P. R. Prescott line and Third avenue on the west. About two hundred houses were destroyed, probably 800 or 1,000 people are homeless, and the financial loss is about \$375,000 or \$400,000. The blaze started in the lumber piles near the C. A. R. tracks, just west of Preston street. The fire-swept area, about 75 acres, was in part the same as that over which the great fire of 1900 burned, only it commenced where that one left off and worked in an opposite direction.

MAMMOTH LUMBER PILES.

There were two lumber-pile fires on Sunday, but it was the later one that caused the damage. Shortly before noon a blaze was discovered in J. R. Booth's pile, corner of Broad street and the Richmond Road. How it originated is unknown, but only about 100,000 feet of green lumber was burned, and Mr. Booth placed that loss at only \$1,000. The fire was checked, however, only by well-directed efforts by firemen. It was just about 3:30 when an alarm came in from Box 153, corner Preston and William streets, for the big fire of the day. The blaze started in the Preston street lumber yard of J. R. Booth, just north of the tracks of the Western Division of the Canada Atlantic Railway. When it was first noticed the fire was only an incipient one, and in less time than it takes to tell it the piles commenced to catch. It was an ideal day for a fire. After a long-continued drought everything was as dry as tinder, and the wind blew from the southwest with all the velocity of a gale.

BREAK IN THE WATER MAIN.

It was just when the fire started that a break in the water works system occurred, and had the effect of temporarily paralyzing work on the part of the fire brigade. In the meantime, the pumps were practically stopped, and for half an hour just when the water was most needed, none of it was going through the mains.

At the end of that time, however, the pumping was resumed, and while 100 was registered at the pumping station, the pressure on the district where the fire was registered was comparatively weak, for the mains up there are small, and but for the fire engines little force could have been got on.

Half an hour had by that time elapsed, and the blaze was burning with an awful intensity. It was sweeping down Preston, along Rochester, south of Poplar, and was making its way for Division street. The residents of the locality were terrified, but most of them exhibited presence of mind enough to attempt to save their household effects. From every door and window, bedsteads, mattresses, crockeryware, and articles of furniture were being carried to the district, being taken off their carts and leading a halting hand. But there was a dearth of rigs, and as usual, people who had them were in many cases demanding exorbitant prices. Household effects in numerous cases were placed on vacant lots, only to be overtaken later by the flames, and wiped up in an instant before they could be saved.

By five o'clock the flames had worked their way as far south as Somerset street, while the gale continued strong from the southwest, and grave fears were entertained that the fire would retrace its steps and go over the whole Chaudiere and Hull district, as in 1900.

BATTLE WITH THE FLAMES.

At this time the fire brigade was at work with streams, going here and there, but in the face of such a wind and with the fire making such headway, little of effect could be done. By seven o'clock the flames had extended down from Somerset street to near Albert street, and it looked as though the C. P. R. union depot, freight sheds and the Chaudiere proper would go. Shortly after this, however, the wind veered and blew from the southeast. Big piles of wood surrounding J. R. Booth's old residential property became ignited and were fast being eaten up. Just across the street thousands of feet of lumber were piled, and right behind those piles stood the depot and yards of the C. P. R. There was no hope in the locality at the time and a party got hose from the corporation yard, improvised a connection with a stand pipe, and soaked the piles north of the Richmond Road.

BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL.

By nine o'clock the blaze was pretty well under control. As night fell and the moon rose full over the scene the scene witnessed by the crowds gathered on Primrose Hill was one of weird splendor. To the east the city looked peaceful and all the south was a glowing furnace with hear and there, spurts of flame from thick lumber piles, and the fire lit up the glare of smouldering hung a swaying mass of smoke. Flames still burned fiercely in one

spot. It was the very western limit of the conflagration, and marked the place on Wellington street where Mr. J. R. Booth had piled a large quantity of firewood. This burning greedily till midnight, lighting up the ruin of the Booth homestead. It had not been rebuilt after the famous fire of three years ago, and stood out naked and defiant in the light of the new-made ruins around it. Under the night sky and canopy of smoke the scene of the conflagration lengthened out in perspective till the twinkling fire points that marked its farthest confines seemed to be miles and miles away.

A SCENE OF DEVASTATION.

Some evidences of the day's confusion were still to be met with on the streets bordering the line of safety. Occasional heaps of household goods in all the neighborhood were scattered about. But every where were groups of late dwellers in the burnt section, telling their experiences or expatiating upon their losses, loath to leave the scene of their second turn of hard luck.

There was great excitement at the C. P. R., and anticipating that the depot would go, Superintendent Spencer and his staff commenced as early as four o'clock to get out. Everything movable, even to the telegraph instruments, were taken out, and loaded on a special freight train, ready to steam out at a minute's notice. All the engines were taken from their stalls at the round-house, and a lot of rolling stock was moved over to the Hull side. There was a great quantity of freight at the sheds, and a part of this was hurriedly delivered. The flames, however, did not get across Broad street, and the whole C. P. R. property was saved with but trifling damage.

12 MEN BURNED IN CAR.

A Shocking Railway Fatality on the C. P. R.

A Winnipeg despatch says: One of the most horrible catastrophes in the history of the West occurred at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning on the main line of the C. P. R. near Dexter Station, about 52 miles east of Fort William. A tie train, running at a high rate of speed, was derailed and thrown completely into the ditch. In the boarding car attached to the rear of the train, and filled with employees, 12 men were burned to death, being unable to extricate themselves from the upturned caboose. Eight others were so seriously injured and burned that a number may die. Advances of the terrible affair were rushed to Fort William, and all the available medical aid, with nurses and appliances, for the relief of the injured, was despatched to the scene, arriving about 4 o'clock. The injured were tendered first aid, and then taken to Fort William Hospital.

The scene that presented itself to the more fortunate on the train, who hastened to render what assistance they could, was appalling. The cries of those confined in the burning car were plainly heard, but the fierceness of the flames made all attempts at rescue abortive. For a time it seemed that all the occupants of the car were doomed, when one of them was seen to fall through a window, and he was quickly followed by six or seven others, all of whom were fearfully burned. Their recovery is doubtful. Those who accompanied the injured here can offer no cause for the wreck. They all agree, however, that the victims suffered very little, some of them being dead before the flames reached them.

WILL INCREASE TRADE.

Our Exhibit in Japan Attracting Much Attention.

An Ottawa despatch says: A letter received from Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador at Tokio, states that the Canadian exhibit at Osaka, Japan, is attracting considerable attention, and that he has no doubt it will result in a considerable increase of the trade relations between Canada and Japan. He says it is creating a great deal of talk throughout the empire, and has done very much, to dispel preconceived notions existing in that country regarding Canada.

OPERATION ON HARCOURT.

The British Liberal Leader Passes Under Knife.

A London despatch says: Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the well-known Liberal, who has been ill for some time, underwent an operation for the removal of an abscess on Thursday. The operation is believed to have been successful, and his condition is satisfactory.

FOOT CAUGHT IN FROG.

Grand Trunk Switchman Loses His Life.

A London, Ont., despatch says: Edward Addison, a switchman employed in the local yards of the G. T. R., was run over at noon on Thursday, while engaged in switching. His left leg was so terribly crushed he died in the hospital six hours later. The accident was due to Addison's foot becoming stuck in a frog as a train of cars approached. He was 22 years of age, and unmarried.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc. in Trade Centres.

Toronto, May 12. — Wheat — The market is quiet, with a limited demand. No. 2 white and red quoted at 71 to 71½, middle freights. No. 2 spring nominal at 71½ on Midland. Manitoba wheat steady. No. 1 hard quoted at 82½ Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 81½ Goderich. No. 1 hard, 88c, grinding in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern, 87c.

Oats — The demand is limited. No. 1 white quoted at 21½ east. No. 2 white unchanged at 20½ high freight, and at 30½ middle freight. Barley — Trade is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 44c middle freight, and No. 3 at 42c.

Peas — Trade dull, with No. 2 quoted at 69 to 70c, high freights. Rye — Market quiet at 51½ for No. 2 east.

Corn — Market is dull. Canadian feed corn quoted at 40 to 41c west, and at 46c here. No. 3 American yellow at 50 to 50½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 50 to 50½c.

Flour — Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at \$2.67½, middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.35 in bulk. No. 1 patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20, and seconds \$3.90 to \$4.10; strong bakers', \$3.80 to \$4.10, bags included, Toronto.

Milled — Bran is dull at \$17 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$15.60 to \$16, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$18, and shorts at \$20 here.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — The market is quiet, with supplies more liberal, and shipping demand slow. Prices are heavy. We quote: Fresh, large rolls, 16 to 17; choice, 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; fresh dairy tubs, 15½ to 16c; secondary grades, 14c; creamery prints, 22c; do., solids, 19c. Eggs — Market steady, with sales of case lots at 13c per dozen. Cheese — Trade is quiet. We quote: New, 12½ to 13.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are nominal. Cured meats are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote: Bacon, clear, 10 to 10½c, in ton and case lots. Pork — Mess, \$21 to 21.50; do., short cut, \$22.50 to \$23.

Smoked meats — Hams, 12½ to 13½c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c.

Lard — The market is unchanged. We quote: Tierces, 10½c; tubs, 10½c; pails, 11c; compound, 8½ to 9c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, May 12. — Wheat — To arrive No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; May, 79½c; July, 76½c; September, 70½c. Oats — May, 33½c; Milwaukee, May 12. — Wheat — Steady; No. 1 Northern, 80½c; No. 2 Northern, 78 to 79c; July, 72½c; Rye — Firm; No. 1, 52½c to 53c; Barley — Lower; No. 2, 58 to 60c; sample, 40 to 55c. Corn — July, 45½c.

Buffalo, May 12. — Flour — Firm. Wheat—Spring, quiet; No. 1 Northern, c.i.f., 81c; No. 1 hard, 85c; winter steady; No. 2 white, 81c; No. 2 red, 79½c. Corn — Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 2 corn, 49c. Oats — Steady; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Barley, track receipts, 40 to 55c. Canal freights — Steady.

Minneapolis, May 12. — Flour — First patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20; second patents, \$4 to \$4.10; first clears, \$3 to \$3.10; second clears, \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran — In bulk, \$11.25.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 12.—There was a good run at the cattle market to-day and a brisker trade than for several markets past. There was a very good demand for butcher cattle of almost any kind and prices were firm.

There seems to be a very good demand for heavy feeders and short-keep. Several lots of cattle brought in this week for export have been bought at \$4.90 to \$5, to be put on the coast. There is also a fair steady trade in light and medium heavy stockers.

Sheep and lambs are steady for good grain-fed stock. Only good calves are wanted. Too many little ones being sent in. Milk cows were a little easier to-day.

The hog market is weaker and prospects are that prices will be lower. They were unchanged to-day at \$6 to \$6.25.

Export, heavy...	\$4.70	\$5.00
Export, light...	4.50	4.60
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt...	3.50	3.75
do light...	3.00	3.50
Feeders, light, 800 lbs.	4.00	4.90
and upwards...	4.00	4.90
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.	2.50	3.75
do 900 lbs.	4.00	4.00
Butchers' cattle...	4.00	4.00
Calves, each...	3.50	4.00
do picked...	4.25	4.75
do bulls...	3.00	3.30
do rough...	2.75	3.25
Light stock bulls, cwt...	2.25	3.00
Milk cows...	30.00	33.00
Hogs, heavy...	6.25	6.00
do light...	6.00	6.00
Sheep, export, cwt...	4.00	4.75
Bucks...	3.50	4.00
Culls...	2.25	2.50
Lambs...	6.00	6.25
Spring lambs...	2.00	10.00
	4.00	5.00

Chatham's population is now 9,222, an increase of 837. The colored citizens number 586, a decrease of 3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doings of Our Law Makers at Toronto.

CIVIC COAL YARDS.

Mr. Preston (South Brant), in explaining his bill to amend the Municipal Act, said that it authorized municipalities to buy and sell coal or wood. The recent famine was sufficient justification for the measure, he added.

The Attorney-General said he was in favor of municipalities controlling certain utilities, such as water works and lighting systems, but he was strongly opposed to granting them indiscriminate powers and privileges. The bill was an important measure; it gave the municipalities the right to say when they should or should not enter into the coal business, and he believed that that would be a good thing.

The bill was finally given a second reading.

A second reading was also given to Mr. Holmes' bill which provides, among other things, that the voters' lists shall be printed in a uniform size.

Other bills read a second time were: Mr. Dickenson's, to amend the Municipal Act, and Mr. Matheson's, to make better provision for the auditing municipal and school accounts.

TAXATION BILL.

Premier-Ross' municipal taxation bill was read a second time, and was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Barber, Gibson, Letchford, McKay, Pattullo, Pense, Pettipiece, Preston, Stock, Tudhope, Lee, Duff, Beck, Carscallen, Foy, Hanna, Hoyle, Powell, Macdiarmid, and Whitney.

In moving the second reading, the Premier spoke on the salient features of the measure. Part of the report of the Commission is included in the bill, the Premier explained.

One feature to which the special attention was called was the definition of the terms "land," "real property," and "real estate," among other things included being "all machinery, fixtures, buildings, structures and other things existing, erected or placed upon, in, over, under, or affixed to, land or any highway, road, street, lane or public place, or water, but not the rolling stock of any railway or street railway."

There is a provision for a tax on special franchises, the term meaning "every right, authority or permission to construct, maintain or operate within Ontario, in, under, above, on, or through any highway, road, street, lane, public place or public water, any such structures, or other things for the purposes of bridges, railways, tramways, or for the purpose of conducting steam, heat, water, gas, electric, or any other property, substance or product capable of transportation, transmission or conveyance, for the supply of water, light, heat, power, transportation, telegraphic, telephonic or other service."

WHAT ARE EXEMPT.

One of the first clauses of the bill deals with exemptions, and to this subject attention was directed by Mr. Ross. In addition to the exemptions on Crown property and churches, there is a sub-section dealing with educational institutions. The buildings and grounds of colleges, schools and universities are to be exempted as long as they are actually used and occupied by such institutions, but not otherwise, and provision is made for "every other school or seminary of learning," which is conducted in conformity with the regulations laid down by the Province. The buildings and grounds exempt under the bill shall, however, be liable to be assessed for local improvements in the same manner and to the same extent as other land.

BUSINESS TAX PROPOSED.

A business tax is provided, to get around some of the anomalies of the personal and income tax. Any person engaged in carrying on any trade, manufacture, financial or commercial business shall be assessed for the amount of the annual value of the land occupied. The Premier said 7 per cent. of the actual value was the basis of the business tax.

Incomes under \$1,000 are exempt from taxation. Under the present act a tax is levied on incomes of more than \$1,000. The machinery shall be registered as personal property. There is a provision respecting the assessment of income. The tax is 5 mills on the dollar, which rate may be increased to a rate not exceeding 7 mills by by-law of the municipality. Under the present law, incomes are assessable at the same rate as land or other property.

TAX ON HOUSES.

Section 15 provides for a house tax, and the word "house" is defined as a place of abode of one or more persons, forming a single household, with so much of the land and out-buildings as is used in connection with the house for the purpose of the habitation intended for use, as aforesaid, though uncoccupied or only occupied by a caretaker, and a building, other than a hotel or place of public entertainment, used by the occupant as a place of residence, though boarded or lodged may also be taken by him. The mode of assessment is as follows:—Where the population is 4,000 or less, \$70; 4,000 to 10,000, \$105; 10,000 to 20,000, \$140; 20,000 to 75,000, \$175; more than 75,000, \$245. These figures have been adopted upon a consideration of the relative values of the property in the different municipalities.

Some new ideas are embodied in the clauses respecting the valuation of lands. It is stated that the real property shall be assessed at its actual value. The value of the build-

HON. DAVID MILLS DEAD

Justice of the Supreme Court Dies Suddenly.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Hon. David Mills, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, died suddenly on Friday night, at almost the twinkling of an eye, a great Canadian statesman and jurist in the person of Hon. David Mills, ex-Minister of the Interior and Justice Departments, and one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Canada. The news of his death reached the House of Commons after the House adjourned, but a number of Parliament representatives were in the building until midnight, and they were greatly shocked when they heard the sad intelligence.

Mr. Justice Mills was present on the Supreme Court Bench on Friday in apparently good health. He spent the evening with his family at his residence on Concession street,

ings shall be the amount by which the value of the land is thereby increased. The features of the bill, it was claimed, is capable of misinterpretation, and the member for West Toronto took the ground that its meaning was exactly the opposite of what Mr. Ross said it was.

RAILWAY TAXATION.

If the railways of the province bore their fair share of the burden of taxation, Ontario's coffers would be filled to overflowing. This was the contention energetically put forth by the member for West Lambton (Mr. Pettipiece). He argued that the system of assessment of railways was imperfect; that it was of such a character as permitted them to enjoy extraordinary privileges, in return for which they paid a tax that was a great deal less than they should pay. All he proposed to do was to remedy by a bill to amend the Assessment Act. It is the same measure that he introduced and explained at the last session of the house.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

Mr. Auld's bill to amend the Municipal Act was read a second time. It relates to the maintenance of penitentiaries. The bill was read a second time.

SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

The bill of Mr. Preston (South Brant) regulating the speed and the license of automobiles, was read a second time and sent on to committee to be considered.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Mr. Reid (Addington) asked the Government to assist those people in the northern part of Addington whose possessions had been destroyed by fire a few days ago, which originated in the forest reserve there.

The Premier reported that the Government had rendered assistance in similar cases before, and the matter would be looked into.

READ A SECOND TIME.

The following bills were read a second time: Respecting the Lindsay Public Library—Mr. Fox. Respecting the City of London—Mr. Beck. Respecting St. Paul's Church, Dunnville, Ont.—Mr. Harcourt. Respecting the Village of Hanover—Mr. Truax. Respecting the Art Museum of Toronto—Mr. Foy.

To change the boundaries of the Town of Berlin—Mr. Lackner. Respecting the Elgin Loan and Savings Company—Mr. Pattullo.

To confirm by-law No. 597 of the Town of Niagara Falls—Mr. Gross. Respecting the Lake Superior Power Company and certain other companies—Mr. Conmee.

Respecting the Village of Fenelon Falls—Mr. Carnegie. Respecting the Municipality of Shuniah—Mr. Conmee.

Respecting the International Transit Company—Mr. Conmee. Respecting the Town of Aurora—Mr. Bevis.

Respecting the St. Thomas Street Railway—Mr. Macdiarmid.

BAD TEMPERED BOERS.

The Generals Will Not Speak to One Another. A Pretoria despatch says:—The Boer generals are not happy in Pretoria. They are living at the Travank Hotel pending employment by the Government, and are fighting their battles over in silent contempt for each other. At meals Louis Botha sits alone, solemn and sullen, and refuses to speak with other Boers, because he is a "handsupper"—a man who surrendered. Commandant Meyer, a relative of the late Lucas Meyer, Delarey, and Olivier, the latter fresh from captivity—form a party of their own at another table. It is hoped, by a large number representing all interests visited the scene of the slide at summit and slope of same yesterday. Result is, the railway has started vigorously to construct a new road across the slide.

The miners have volunteered to start and open a mine. Probably the citizens will re-occupy their buildings in Frank. (Signed) Wm. Pearce.

Reassuring Report From Summit and Slope.

An Ottawa despatch says: The situation at Frank is more reassuring than was deemed a few days ago, judging from the following telegram received by the Deputy Minister of the Interior:—A large number representing all interests visited the scene of the slide at summit and slope of same yesterday. Result is, the railway has started vigorously to construct a new road across the slide.

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MAY RETURN TO FRANK.

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one of his visitors being his nephew, Mr. N. Mills, postmaster of the House of Commons. The family were chatting pleasantly together, when shortly after ten o'clock Mr. Mills took an apparent spell of fainting, and then collapsed. The telephone was immediately brought into requisition, and Drs. Kidd and Robinson were summoned, but a before they could reach the house Mr. Mills had passed to the Great Beyond. In less than five minutes from his attack of illness Judge Mills was no more.

In his death Canada loses one of her great men. As an authority on the Constitution he was without a peer; as a Parliamentarian he had few equals; as a jurist he was in the foremost ranks; and as a man he was of the most kindly and lovable disposition. His end was sudden; as he would have wished. At the time of the death of Sir John Thompson he remarked that that was the kind of death he would like to die, if he had the choice; suddenly, without warning, without pain.

TOWN SWEEP BY FIRE.

North Side of Minnedosa Suffers Serious Damage.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—A fire, which for a time threatened to totally destroy the Town of Minnedosa, started on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and before it could be controlled had swept the north side of the town and done damage to the extent of nearly \$60,000. The C. P. R. depot, the stock yards, the Ogilvie elevator, and a quantity of lumber on flat cars in the yard were totally destroyed, while the Northern elevator was only saved after the most strenuous efforts of the volunteer fire brigade. As it was, the engine-house was destroyed, and the building, which contained a large quantity of wheat, was badly scorched. The origin of the fire is a complete mystery. For a time it looked as if the flames would spread to the principal business places of the town, and the citizens turned out en masse to fight the fire. In the Ogilvie elevator were 20,000 bushels of wheat. The Nepawa brigade did not arrive until after the fire was under control.

The big fire at Ebrans, forty miles from Minnedosa, has practically burned itself out. There has been no wind, and all further danger to the passed. The whole district round is remaining buildings in Ebrans is burned, but no further particulars of private losses have been learned.

CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

The Half-Breed Suicided After Committing Deed.

An Edmonton, N. W. T., despatch says: Reports of a case of attempted murder, followed by suicide last Wednesday, have just reached Edmonton by travelers from the north. A half-breed, named Pierre Delorme, quarreled with his wife for refusing to accompany him to the north on a freight. He grasped a knife and stabbed her about the head and shoulders and then attempted to cut her throat. As she dropped, insensible, he fled. Late Wednesday afternoon an Indian arrived at the Landing, and reported having seen Delorme lying by the roadside, as if asleep. Mounted Police went out for him and found him dead, his throat having been cut. His wife is now on the high road to recovery.

TO ORANGE EATERS

Dr. Raux Sees Danger in Small Seeds of Fruits.

A Paris despatch says:—Dr. Raux, of Lausanne, Switzerland, says every orange has a number of very small seeds which consciously or unconsciously are swallowed with the pulp, and the habitual orange eater is therefore in danger of appendicitis. Many doctors disagree with the Swiss physician, though all agree that great care should be taken in eating the fruit of Hesperiades.

MOSQUE DYNAMITED.

Two Hundred Worshipers Buried in the Ruins.

A Vienna despatch says:—A mosque at Kinnipri, in which two hundred Moslems had assembled, was, according to a despatch to the Die Zeitung, from San, Bulgaria, blown up with dynamite May 2. The worshippers were buried in the ruins. The perpetrator of the outrage, a man named Poppow, committed suicide by shooting. A paper found in one of his pockets showed him to be a member of the "Macedonia Knights of Death."

TOOK BRIBE WHILE MAYOR

A. A. Ames, Former Chief Magistrate of Minneapolis.

A Minneapolis, Minn., despatch says: Albert Alonzo Ames, former Mayor of Minneapolis, has been found guilty of accepting a bribe of \$600 while chief executive of the city. The keen interest in the case was shown by the silence in the crowded court room as the verdict was read. The usual motions were made for a stay and an appeal, judgment, and now will come the fight on appeal. The verdict came as a severe shock both to the defendant and his wife.

The Mohawk Institute, recently destroyed by fire at Bradford, will be rebuilt.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

The city of Ottawa suffered from another extensive fire on Sunday last. An account of the disaster will be found on another page of this issue.

The scheme of the redistribution bill was laid before the special committee of the House of Commons on Monday last. Ontario loses six members on account of the census showing, being reduced from 92 to 86 members, and there will be numerous changes, county boundaries being adhered to. Toronto will have one more member, and Algoma gains two members. The ridings of Bothwell, Brockville, Cardwell and West Ontario disappear. Dufferin takes the place of Cardwell, and Lennox and Addington are united. The counties of Norfolk, Middlesex, Bruce, Wellington, Hastings, and Durham lose one each. The divisions of these counties have yet to be made; and of course there is considerable speculation as to the division of this county into two ridings instead of three.

In a lecture on the 'Economic aspect of the liquor question,' Mr. D. D. Thompson, editor of the 'Northwestern Christian Advocate,' said that a billion dollars is annually spent for drink in the United States. He declared that the danger in this huge national liquor bill reaches beyond misery and moral degradation, and that civilization itself is menaced by this stupendous economic waste. When it is considered that a billion dollars a year means the amount of capital it represents, and the incalculable good it could accomplish if wisely expended for worthy purposes, one can hardly say that Mr. Thompson has exaggerated the effects of so vast an amount of money spent in dissipation. We are so used to hearing statements of this kind from the temperance platform that many people do not pause to consider their full bearing, but we have on our streets, in the courts, and in the prisons many multiplied living witnesses that for thousands of people Mr. Thompson's words have a direct application. Every man, however, has it in his power to form a prohibition party of one, and it is only by education, since our parliaments will not adopt the right remedy, that the evil can be checked. Fortunately, all the forces of modern civilization are arrayed on the side of the temperance cause. Every day the drinking man's chances of employment, not to say success, are growing less. The railways, the great industrial establishments, all concerns whose operations depend on the sober attentiveness of the men employed by them, will not tolerate drinking. In time, there can be little doubt, this process of eliminating the drinker from the ranks of industry will extend to the ordinary trades and callings, as it has already in some instances, till the drinker will come to form a class by themselves, and the whole villainous system of the liquor traffic will be abolished by a maturely enlightened public conscience.

County Councils.

A bill passed its second reading in the Ontario Legislature to permit of a change in the present constitution of County Councils. The principal feature of the bill is to make the Reeves of townships and villages, and the Mayors of towns, members of the County Council. In moving the second reading, Mr. Taylor, of North Middlesex, who introduced the bill, said: "Under the present system the Reeves were not in a position to make a statement of expenditures to the people at the nomination meetings. Since the old system of Deputy Reeves had been done away with the Reeves had lost their touch with county affairs. The people were not taking their former interest in County Council nominations. The bill provides that the County Councils shall be composed of Reeves of townships and villages and Mayors of towns if the Council of a local municipality wish it. In every question arising in a County Council constituted in this way and involving an expenditure of over \$5,000 for purposes other than current expenses, the result shall be decided by adding together the equalized assessments of the municipalities whose representatives vote for such expenditure and against it respectively." The bill is therefore optional and will come into effect in any county only when a majority of the local municipalities in a county approve of it by resolution of the Council, at a meeting specially called for that purpose. The bill passed its second reading and will in all probability become law. We heartily approve of the principle of the bill, as the present constitution of County Councils is not altogether satisfactory.

For An Oddfellows' Home.

The members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows in Ontario have with in the past few days, through their treasurer, Mr. McCormack, and a special committee, purchased a piece of property just north of Oakville, on the lake shore road, for which \$7000 will be paid just as soon as the title of the site order for many years will then be realized, and a substantial structure, cost-estimated to be thousands of dollars, will be home, in which aged members of the order, widows of deceased members, and orphans of deceased members, will be taken care of. \$120,000 has already been contributed towards this work, and the recent purchase of the land is the crystallization of much effort into the practical accomplishment of the fixed purpose.

Satisfying Heart Hunger.

"The poor have hearts as well as stomachs," said the proprietor of a flower store the other day. "Most of my patrons, it is true, are of the well to do class," he continued, "but quite often I sell flowers to those whose outward appearances are loud in proclaiming their poverty stricken. One day an old negro, clad in what gave faint evidence of having once been a khaki suit, with shoes down at the heels and hat in which the crown had long outlived the rim, stopped here long enough to buy a twenty-five cent bunch of violets. One of my regular patrons who no doubt never has known want said when he saw this purchase: 'The old fool! He needs bread! What right has he to flowers?' 'Quite likely none of the old dork's family ever suffered from the gout, yet I confess that those violets did more to banish the feeling of poverty from his forehead than all the food he could have bought with the quarter. There is a heart hunger that feeds only on sentiment, and its gnawing is not always at the breast of those well provided with this world's goods.'"

The Caustic Carlyle.

J. E. Boehm, the sculptor, once met Gladstone at a country house and was immensely impressed by the extent and diversity of the statesman's knowledge, as revealed in his conversation. Boehm was still full of the subject when the morning arrived for Carlyle's sitting for a bust, and to the philosopher the sculptor poured forth his admiration for Gladstone's intimate acquaintance with subjects so far apart as gardening and Greek. Carlyle listened for a time in scornful silence; then he said, "And what did he say about your work?" "Oh, nothing," said Boehm. "He doesn't know anything about sculpture." "Of course," growled Carlyle, "of course, and he showed his knowledge about things that you didn't understand. No doubt if you asked Blackie he'd say that Gladstone knew nothing about Greek, and the gardener would tell you that he knew nothing whatever of gardening."

Some Facts About Kid Gloves.

Of course the women think that kid gloves are made out of the tanned skin of kids. Manufacturers have their secrets, and three or four names suffice to designate all finished gloves, yet those who know say that if all the animals which contribute skins could be reincarnated it would be the most remarkable menagerie ever exhibited, and few known animals would be missing. Even the water has been searched and an attempt made to use eelskins. Coltskins from Buenos Ayres, sheepskins from the Cape of Good Hope, ox hides from Calcutta, antelope skins from the Rocky mountains and Mocha sheepskins from Aden, on the Red sea, are perhaps the staples, but moose, musk ox, llama, kangaroo, peccary, water hog and many others lose their identity when they reach the glove.

Saved by a Joke.

Students of Edinburgh university who could not spell fell on evil days when Professor Traill, editor of a former edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica was an examiner. According to Professor Knight's "Recollections," Professor Traill one day objected to a candidate for graduation, who was a native of Ceylon, on the ground of false spelling. "Why, he actually spelled exceed with one 'e!'" said he. "Well," instantly replied Professor Henderson, who filled the chair of pathology in the university, "you should remember that he comes from the land of the Singal-ese."

Too Much For the Distance.

Racing men tell a story concerning an overanxious horse owner and a particularly conscientious rider. The horse owner had issued full orders as to the way a horse was to be ridden in a coming race to a small negro boy, the only rider he could secure. The original orders then were added to, with provisions for all sorts of emergencies, until the jockey became bewildered. "Look yere, boss," the boy broke in at last. "Dis yere race is only one mile. I kaint do all you done told me in just one mile."

His Fall.

"Speaking of bad falls," remarked Jiggers, "I fell out of a window once, and the sensation was terrible. During my transit through the air I really believe I thought of every mean act I ever committed in my life."

"H'm!" growled Jiggers. "You must have fallen an awful distance!"

Makes Her Dumb.

Nodd—What! You are out every night until 3! Isn't midnight late enough?

Todd—I find that when I get home at midnight my wife can talk to me, but when I get home at 3 words fall her—Life.

Education That Paid.

"Was it worth while to send your four daughters to that fashionable school?"

"Sure. One eloped while she was there, and the others came home engaged."

The Geniuses.

We are not in favor of pensioning geniuses. If this is done, it will mean a death-blow to the newspapers, for all the newspaper men will quit work and live on their pensions.

What He Thought.

Tom—Do you think your cousin Jack would marry me if I asked her? Jack—Well, I have always considered her a sensible sort of girl; still, she might.

Madoc Junction Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fitchett of Tweed spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Jas. July.

Mrs. Gardiner of Crookston spent a few days last week with Mrs. Jas. Clarke.

A number from here attended a social at Holloway last Friday night.

Mr. E. Bennett and Miss Pearl Bennett were visiting in Stirling one day last week.

No service in the Eggleston church on account of the Quarterly services at West Huntingdon.

A number from here attended the Quarterly and reception services at West Huntingdon last Sunday.

The exceedingly dry weather is making the farmers look serious.

Mr. Paul Twidy of Crookston spent Sunday at Mrs. Geo. Clark's.

Young gentlemen who come to see the fair ladies of our town should not bring maple sugar to church.

The Provincial Government will erect a monument to Sir Oliver Mowat.

The directors of the Dominion Exhibition have decided that horse-racing in front of the grand stand be discontinued.

Mr. J. V. Teetzel, K.C., of Hamilton, has been appointed to the High Court of Ontario, Common Pleas Division, in place of the late Mr. Justice Lount.

The differences between the G. T. R. and C. P. R. and their trackmen have been adjusted satisfactorily, the companies agreeing to grant an increase.

Sir Oliver Mowat's will has been entered for probate. It disposes of an estate valued at \$15,000, \$10,500 in real estate, \$32,000 in life insurance, and the remainder personal property.

Just before the Umbria sailed from New York an infernal machine in working order and containing 100 pounds of dynamite was found on the pier. It was thrown into the water just in time to prevent an explosion which would have caused great loss of life.

Mail advices say hundreds of people are dying of famine in Kwangsi province, China. Rebellion is growing, the poor being driven to violence to obtain food. Women and children are being sold by the famine-stricken people. Missionaries are aiding thousands.

The recent session of the United States Congress was noteworthy for some moral legislation that will have immediate and far-reaching effects. Take, for instance, the Cigarette Act forbidding United States citizens to sell liquor or opium in Pacific islands having no civilized government, the prohibition of liquor-selling in the Capitol building, and in all immigrant stations, and the appointment of six women as inspectors of immigration, with a view to the breaking up of the systematic importation of girls for immoral purposes. In addition to this, a half a million dollars was granted to be used in the establishment of amusement rooms and gymnasiums for the military.

Take the place of the canteens, abolished a couple of years ago. This is a good record for a session's legislation towards bettering social conditions.

There was something intensely characteristic of the two Royal visitors respectively who waited a few days ago on Leo XIII. in his Vatican Palace.

King Edward VII. of the United Kingdom, the democratic occupant of the oldest throne in Christendom, landed from his yacht at Rome, visited the King of Italy without ostentation, and drove from the British Legation to the Vatican all but unattended and absolutely without display. Two or three days afterward his nephew, the German Emperor, with the very maximum of show, paid a visit to the same distinguished person, starting from the German Embassy. The difference here shown runs through all their movements. Uncle and nephew are good friends, but the latter has enough of official dignity to furnish half a dozen royal relatives. The Emperor is protected by the law of lese majeste; any proposal that the King should be similarly shielded would provoke his good-natured laughter.

The best a man ever did ought not to be the standard for the rest of his life. Courtship is merely the preliminary skirmish before the regular battle begins.

There is no rest for the wicked, and the righteous are not troubled with a surplus of it.

Business, religion and pleasure of the right kind should be the only things in life for any man.

A big head and a big bank account were never found together to the credit of anyone, and never will be.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head and when he loses his head he loses several chances.

Many a man who is the architect of his own fortune finds the structure has an imposing entrance, but no way of getting up stairs.

The man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder, and with a nothing, a no man. Have a purpose in life, and having it, throw such strength of mind and muscle into your work as God has given you.

EXECUTOR'S

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES BOULTON ELLIOTT, deceased, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statute in that behalf that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said JAMES BOULTON ELLIOTT, deceased, are hereby required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to W. C. Mikel, Barrister, Belleville, Ontario, the Solicitor for the estate of the said late JAMES BOULTON ELLIOTT, on or before the 24th day of May, A.D. 1903, full statements and particulars of their claims, and securities if any held by them, with names and addresses.

And further take notice, that after the last mentioned date, the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been received as above required. And that the said Executor will not be liable for said assets to any person or persons who have not been received by him at the time of such distribution.

W. C. MIKEL, Executor, Solicitor for the Estate of JAMES BOULTON ELLIOTT, deceased.

Dated at Belleville, April 18th, 1903.

Superior Buying Results

The results of our buyer's New York trip are to be seen in every department.

New Collars, Belts, Millinery, Waistings, Fancy Pins and many others too numerous to mention.

The New White Waistings which are in such demand are specially worthy of note. Of course mostly in canvas weave with a few other decidedly new materials. The pretty designs alone would make these much desired—combined with the low prices at which they are marked, they are almost irresistible.

New York Waistings, fancy weaves and satin stripes, 28 in. to 30 in. wide, 15c. to 40c.

Tailor Made Trousers.

Not often you find tailor made goods at ready-to-wear prices—that is what these are and from first-class tailors too.

We had to pay a little more to get this kind, but you will not think so when you consult the prices at which they are marked—they are very reasonable.

These are worthy of your inspection. If you are in town don't forget to see them.

Fine Tailored Trousers, in newest Spring designs of worsted stripes and figures, \$2.50 to \$5.75.

New Skirt Arrivals.

Some very handsome styles in all Black Skirts just opened in our mantle room.

These are in Fine Broadcloths and Llamas, and the workmanship and trimming is of the first order—the kind that has made for this department so many friends.

9-gore Skirt of Fine Black Cloth, trimmed with deep scroll design in narrow, black, satin strapping and black silk buttons, light lining, \$8.75.

9-gore Skirt of Fine Black Broadcloth, panel front with double side plaits, side seams silk strapped from waist to top of flounce, wide cloth straps on hips, trimmed with silk buttons, short train, \$12.50.

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Are you earning \$15 per week? If not write to CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, Nurserymen, Colborne, Ont. Established 1857.

Mr. F. T. Condon, the new Canadian Yukon Commissioner, states that when the moss is removed from the soil it is found to be very fertile. He declares that the future of the Yukon does not depend upon minerals of any kind. The district is destined to be one of the greatest agricultural spots in the world. We may some day hear of an agitation in the Yukon for a prohibitive tariff on food to protect the agricultural interests from foreign competition.

Seed Corn.

Good quality of Seed Corn is scarce this season. We have ample stocks of the following varieties:—

Southern Sweet, . . \$.90 bush.
Red Cob, 1.00 "
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Mammoth Cuban, 1.25 "
White Cap Dent, 1.25 "
Longfellow, 1.50 "
Compton's Early, 1.50 "
White Flint, 1.50 "
Salzer's N. Dakota, 1.50 "
Millet, 1.25 "

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Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of EDWARD FINCK RUNNELLS, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 12, Sec. 85, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the said EDWARD FINCK RUNNELLS, deceased, that they are hereby required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to W. C. Mikel, Barrister, Belleville, Ontario, the Solicitor for the estate of the said late EDWARD FINCK RUNNELLS, on or before the 24th day of May, A.D. 1903, full statements and particulars of their claims, and securities if any held by them, with names and addresses.

And further take notice, that after the last mentioned date, the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been received as above required. And that the said Executor will not be liable for said assets to any person or persons who have not been received by him at the time of such distribution.

W. C. MIKEL, Executor, Solicitor for the Estate of EDWARD FINCK RUNNELLS, deceased.

Dated at Belleville, April 18th, 1903.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, Solicitor for Executors.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '04, 60c.

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TORTURED THE PHILIPINOS

AMERICAN TROOPS BURN MEN TO DEATH

A New Black Hole of Calcutta—Official Report of Gen. Miles.

The United States War Department has made public that portion of the report of Lieutenant-General Miles, which refers to misconduct of officers and soldiers in the Philippines. Secretary Root has received several requests for this report, some of these requests being from persons in Boston, who stated that they understood that it contained much matter that never had been brought out in the investigation. The Secretary has held that reports were confidential, in order that the officer making them might be free to make such comments as he desired, but it was learned that General Miles had no objection to the publication of the statements made by him. The statements made by General Miles are the result of his tour of inspection in the Philippines last autumn and winter.

BURNED TO DEATH.
The report, dated February 29, 1903, and addressed to the Secretary of War, General Miles says that in going from Calamba to Batangas, in November last, he noticed that the country appeared devastated and that the people were very much depressed. Stopping at Lipa, he says, a party of soldiers, met him and stated that they desired to make complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying that they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities, "that fifteen of their people had been tortured by water, and that one man, a highly respectable citizen, aged 65 years, named Vincente Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture, and unconscious, was dragged from his house, which had been set on fire, and was burned to death. They stated that a company of soldiers under command of Lieutenant Hennessey, and that their people had been crowded into towns, six hundred being confined in one building." A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that some of the six hundred died from starvation. General Miles says he looked at the building, which was one storey in height, eighteen or twenty feet wide, and possibly sixty or seventy feet long. He asked for a written statement to be forwarded to him at Manila, but says he never received it, and adds:

BELIEVES TORTURE STORY.

"I have no reason to disbelieve their statements. In fact, the instances of torture in the case of the man Luna having been tortured and burned to death are confirmed by other reports."

Concerning the failure to receive the statement, General Miles says: "Whether any influence was brought to bear to prevent their statement, either by persuasion or coercion, I am not prepared to say at the present time."

MURDERED EIGHT MEN.

At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Glenn ordered Lieut. Caulfield, Philippine Scouts, country, and public, and not guide him to the camp of the insurgent Quizon he was not to bring them back. It was stated that the men were taken out and that they either did not or could not do as directed. One of the men, who had a son among the scouts, was spared, but the others were separated into two parties, numbering three or four respectively, and while tied together were all murdered by being shot or bayoneted to death, some being in a kneeling position at that time. The pretence was made that they were killed while attempting to escape, but so far as known no official report was ever made of the circumstance.

These facts have been reported by Major Watts, who investigated the case. Besides Lieut. Caulfield, civilian scout Ramos, Preston, Corn and McKean were participants.

THE WATER TORTURE.

At Calbayog, Samar, it was reported that several men in that district had been subjected to water torture. I saw three men who had been subjected to this treatment. One was the president of the town, Mr. Rosales, who showed me long deep scars on his arms which he said were caused by the cords with which he was bound cutting into his flesh. The second man was named Jose Boria, and the third was Padre Jose Diamas, who testified that he was one of three priests who had been subjected to torture by the troops under command of Lieut. Gajout, Tenth Cavalry; that his front teeth had been knocked out, which was apparent; that he was otherwise maltreated and robbed of three hundred dollars. It was stated that the priests were taken out to be killed and were only saved by the prompt action of Major Carrington, First Infantry, who sent for them. Lieut. Gajout was given the trivial sentence of three months' suspension from command, forfeiting \$50 per month for the same period. His pleading guilty prevented all the facts and circumstances being depicted.

A TORTURE BRIGADE.

It appears that Major Glenn, Lieut. Conger and a party of natives and native scouts were moved from place to place for the purpose of extorting statements by means of

torture, and it became so notorious that his party was called "Glenn's Brigade." Whether it was possible for officers to be engaged in such acts without the personal knowledge of the General upon whom staff they were serving at the time, namely, Brigadier-General Hughes, I leave for others to conjecture.

"These facts came to my notice in a casual way, and many others of similar character have been reported in different parts of the archipelago. I fear that with certain officers the impression prevailed that such acts were justifiable and I felt it my duty, in order to correct such erroneous and dangerous impressions and to prevent the possibility of such acts being committed in the future which must impair the good name of American arms and bring discredit to our service for all time, to issue to the commanders the following letter of instructions."

The following is an order addressed to the Commanding General of the Philippines, under date of February 28, 1903, in which General Miles calls attention to the reports of atrocities, and directs that any orders or circulars of personal instruction which would inspire or encourage any act of cruelty be annulled. The order says that "the excuse that the unusual conditions justify the measures herein condemned are without foundation."

BICYCLE EXERCISE.

For the Heart and Lungs It Is Beneficial.

It is a pity that the swing of the pendulum has resulted in lessening temporarily the popularity of the bicycle. The immediate cause, or rather abuse, of the wheel undoubtedly lay in the fact that many weak hearts; but for those who use it sensibly there is a fund of health in it that can be found in almost no other popular form of exercise.

Golf is, no doubt, as useful as a health-giver as it is fascinating as a pastime, but a game of golf is a more formal undertaking for the city dweller, and it often requires so much time to go to and come from the links that only holidays or half-holidays are available for the purpose. The wheel, on the other hand, is always ready. A half-hour's spin can be taken every day, when the weather permits, by even the busiest.

It is especially as a heart and lung exercise that wheeling is beneficial. The muscular exercise involved in moderate and not too rapid cycling is just sufficient to induce stronger contractions of the heart, and this of course results in increased activity of the circulation. More blood passes through the lungs in a given time, and so it is aerated more efficiently. At the same time the heart muscle is strengthened by its increased action. In addition, the rapid movement in the open air and the exhilaration of the exercise increase the rapidity and the depth of the inspirations, the lungs are expanded more fully, the air is forced into the smaller tubes and air-cells, many of which are apt to be more or less obstructed by little balls of mucus, especially after an attack of bronchitis, pneumonia or pleurisy.

Wheeling also stimulates the skin to increased action, which is of decided benefit to the gouty and to persons with the so-called uric-acid diathesis. But the dangers of bicycling must not be lost sight of. The old, or those with seriously damaged heart or brittle arteries, had better avoid the wheel, and there are others, even in apparent health, in whom this exercise, however moderately taken, increases enormously the rapidity of the pulse. The other dangers, leaving out of account collisions, breaks and other accidents, are those incident to long or rapid riding and hill-climbing, and are easily avoided. A ride of ten or even twenty miles a day, on a decent level road, at a gait of not more than nine or ten miles an hour, is for most persons an excellent form of exercise.—Youth's Companion.

DO SOMETHING.

Don't stand with your hands in your pockets.
And look like a knot on a log;
Tighten your "galluses," split on your hands,
And hump yourself out of the bog.

Oh, never allow the spring breezes
Through your whiskers to mournfully rustle;
Remember that Fortune, that downy old jade,
Smiles only on the people who hustle.

Chop cordwood, dig drains, or split rails.
But don't sit around like a dumb thing;
The spring is here, the summer is near,
So go to work and do something.

—The Khan's Spring Advice.

THE KING'S ANCESTRY.

According to a Jacobite authority, only one drop of King Edward's blood is estimated pure English. Tudor, which he derives from Margaret Tudor, wife of James IV. of Scotland. Two drops of French blood come from Mary Stuart, his daughter, and Darnley, Queen Mary's husband. Of the rest, eight drops are Danish, and four thousand and forty are German.

GROWN CAUTIOUS.

"What kind of weather do you think we are going to have to-morrow?"
"He indications," said the professional prophet, "point to more rain, but I have no personal opinion on the subject whatever."

During disturbances at Szepes, Hungary, in connection with the election of Judges, the gendarmes killed four and wounded several rioters.

REAL PIRATES OF TO-DAY

FOUND ON THE INDIAN OCEAN AND THE CHINA SEA.

They Make Navigation Perilous Even for the Big Liners Sometimes.

The pirates of the old school have vanished quite away, but piracy itself has by no means disappeared. The principal field for pirates to-day is in the Indian Ocean and the China Sea. So common is piracy out there that the P. & O. steamers and the vessels of the French Messageries Maritimes and other lines expressly stipulate in their bills of lading that they are not responsible "for pillage and piracy." Only the other day a pirate junk sank a French merchant ship in Chinese waters and a French man-of-war caught and sank a pirate in the Pacific.

Not long ago some Chinese pirates captured a steam launch and heavily laden lighter almost within sight of a British gunboat. The gunboat Sandpiper was conveying the launch and her tow along the coast when she stuck on a sand bar. A fleet of pirate vessels had been hovering in the distance, watching for an opportunity to attack the launch, and as soon as the gunboat struck they came swooping down. The launch was some distance behind the gunboat, and was concealed from her sight by a projection of land. The pirates swarmed aboard, and when the pilot offered resistance they killed him and threw him to the sharks. The supercargo, begging for his life, was bound and thrown into the cockpit of the launch. The others on board were natives, who offered no resistance and so were spared.

THE LAUNCH AND LIGHTER.

They were looted and the valuable cargo which they had on board was transferred quickly to pirate junks, which then hoisted their great, creaking sails again—those funny sails like butterfly wings with bamboo yards—and were off for the open sea. When the Sandpiper finally got off the beach and steamed down to the pillaged launch not a sail was to be seen on all the broad expanse of waters. A well-known case of modern piracy on a big scale was the capture of the steamship Nansoo a few years ago. She was a good-sized liner, and was on her way from ports on the Malay Peninsula to Hong Kong with a valuable cargo and 255 passengers, five of whom were Europeans and the rest Chinese.

Among the Chinese passengers were several rich merchants returning in their private yachts with fortunes which they had accumulated in the Straits Settlements. Of this fact the pirates who haunt the Malay seas became aware, for they have their agents in all the principal ports who inform them when an especially valuable prize is about to sail. The Nansoo carried a native crew. At the first stopping place of the steamer the pirates induced the regular crew, by bribes and threats, to desert. Then fifty of the pirates left their feet in a secluded inlet and presented themselves to the Nansoo's captain as honest sailors looking for a job. They were hired and the Nansoo sailed away, the captain little thinking that his crew of the best native sailors he had ever seen was almost entirely composed of

MURDERERS AND ROBBERS.

The Nansoo had been five hours at sea; the evening was falling over the calm tropic waters, the passengers were at their evening meal and the lookout had just given his cry of "Hull decky hai" ("I'm looking out") when a tumult arose on deck and the fifty half-naked pirates appeared from below, shooting fiercely and waving cutlasses and revolvers. They fired a volley into the passengers seated below in the dining hall, killing and wounding several, killed the captain and wounded the first officer, and made the second officer prisoner. The surviving Chinese passengers were too terrified to make any resistance, and the Europeans looked up in a tiny cabin while the pirates took charge of the ship and steered her for Pinghai on the China coast.

On Pinghai they met their own pirate fleet, and transferring all the loot which they had found in the Nansoo to these vessels, they abandoned the steamer and sailed away after damaging every bit of machinery which they could conveniently get at.

When the pirates had gone the Europeans broke out of the cabin where they had been confined, repaired the machinery and navigated the steamer to Hong Kong. The British Government took such measures about this affair that the Chinese Government, which is not as a rule, very energetic in hunting down pirates, agreed to do something about it, and thirty-four of the thirty who had seized the Nansoo were captured and had their heads

chopped off. At least the Chinese officials who presided at the execution said that the thirty-four were members of the pirate company but there was considerable doubt about it at the time.

IT WAS WHISPERED

that the Chinese Government, not being willing or able to capture the real pirates, was content to let the real pirates to please the English, had trotted out thirty-four criminals who had been condemned to death anyway and cut their heads off as pirates while the real criminals went free and are, perhaps, lurking about the Eastern seas looking for other ships to plunder.

One of the mistakes of the yellow rovers of the China Sea was when they attacked a British training ship, thinking she was a merchantman. The training ship had a crew of boys learning to be sailors. She was sailing slowly, and as she forged along with her ports closed, she looked very like a harmless merchant craft, big and prosperous and fit for looting. Suddenly a fleet of pirate junks bore down upon her and the navy captain, with his guns shotted and his crew concealed behind the high bulwarks, calmly awaited their coming. The Chinese painted great eyes on the bows of their junks, for they say: "No got eyes how can see?" But the painted eyes could not see what lay within that peaceful-looking craft. Quickly the pirates were alongside and swarming over the hammock nettings. Then down fell the ports, bang went the guns; it was "up, boys and a gun," and several hundred young tars were slashing at the pirates with cutlasses, shooting them with pistols and tumbling them back onto the decks of their pirate vessels or into the water. It was all over in a few minutes, and such of the junks as had not been sunk fled away with the pirates that had escaped.

DOG INTELLIGENCE.

Remarkable Sagacity Displayed by Some Canine Pets.

In that delightful book on Individuality by Professor Shaler, of Harvard, the learned author uses the expression, "the almost human dog." The expression seems merited in view of the remarkable sagacity at times displayed by some of our canine pets. The dog fanciers will often grow recklessly extravagant and attribute reason to the dog, but leaving out any disputes that might arise over the ambiguous word, reason, it would seem that Prof. William Wundt, the celebrated Leipzig psychologist, may be relied on in his conclusion about the dog in his Human and Animal Psychology. Professor Wundt himself boasts of having a remarkably intelligent dog, but he thinks all the remarkable acts attributed to dogs may be accounted for on the basis of memory and association.

The London Spectator sounds the praises of the clever city dog whose accomplishments, it thinks, has been overlooked by too much praise bestowed on the country dog.

A LONDON DOG.

Among other interesting stories the Spectator tells the following: "Some years ago a foot passenger was going home rather late at night, taking a short cut through a poor neighborhood. He was met in the moonlight by a large black retriever, which proceeded to make itself extremely friendly. It barked in a cheerful manner, and then trotted up a side passage, evidently wishing to be followed. As it was not, it ran back, took its new acquaintance's hand in its mouth, and gently drew him toward the passage. The humankind in this dumb dialogue was not quick enough to gather its meaning, but imagined that it wanted to carry his glove, which he let it take hold of. The dog promptly snatched this out of his hand, and then, wagging his tail and turning his head round, trotted off with the glove apparently certain that he would be followed. He only went a few yards and then came to a door leading into a yard. He then began to scratch at the door, which was really a double gate to the yard. The latch was tried, and it was found to be unlocked, and the gate being opened, the dog instantly ran in. The name on the gate was that of a butcher in a street near by and inquiries next day showed that the dog had been out with the retriever, and he had induced a perfect stranger to come and let him in."

A NON-COMBATANT.

"What is your position in the choir?" asked the new church-member. "Absolutely neutral," replied the mild tenor. "I don't side with either faction."

The diamond is electrified by friction, but not by heat, as are topazes and many other gems.

THE MOAT HOUSE MYSTERY

ENGLAND'S MURDER CASE GRADUALLY CLEARING UP.

Laborer Exploring an Old Ditch Discovered the Woman's Body.

What is called the mystery of the Moat House has been solved at last, says an English despatch. For some six weeks past it has been discussed by everybody, and the past week it has been the main topic of talk everywhere. It is an extraordinary story just now.

More than four years ago a man named Dougal, a middle-aged gentlewoman, bought an old farm surrounded by a wide, deep moat, in a remote part of the country, far away from any other habitation. Shortly after the purchase the lady disappeared mysteriously, and the husband, who was a very good man, died down very soon. The lady was forgotten. Nobody, not even her bankers, were suspicious of anything wrong. Cheques reaching the bank in Miss Holland's name were duly honored.

For nearly four years this went on, and it is unquestionable if the mystery would ever have been revealed had it not been that Dougal, made bold, probably, by success, carried the forgeries of Miss Holland's name too far, and was arrested on that charge. Then the question arose, Where was the lady?

POLICE VISITED FARM.

In connection with Dougal's arrest the London police, containing there found Miss Holland's furniture, books and clothes just as she had them when she lived there. This and other facts, induced the Government to order search of the farm and premises for traces of the woman. The moat and a smaller communicating moat and the ponds on the estate were drained; the floors of the greenhouses and outbuildings were raised, trenches excavated, and the ground probed. But it appeared to be as in vain.

On April 27, the anniversary of the day that the pair entered into possession of the place, a laborer who was exploring an old ditch which had been planted over with shrubs by Dougal nearly four years ago, struck his fork into a hard substance. When withdrawn it proved to be the body of a woman, containing the remains of a foot. Careful digging subsequently revealed the body of the woman lying face downward, with mud and bush roots clinging to it. The body was fully dressed and the outer garments, although they had rotted, were still wrapped about the remains closely enough to prevent disintegration.

BULLET IN THE SKULL.

An examination of the body after it had been removed showed that the head had been pierced by a bullet, which was still within the completely preserved skull.

An inquest was held on the following day in a barn adjoining Dougal was present, handcuffed to an officer, and was formally accused of murder. He was again formally brought before a magistrate on the forged charge, and once more remanded on this charge. The strong police force present in the court-room with difficulty protected him from the angry crowd which awaited his departure from the court.

FINNS WILL NOT YIELD.

People Firm in Resistance to Russian Conscription Law.

Late accounts in the English newspapers of the situation in Finland indicate that although Russia's arbitrary measures have been resisted in any way the spirit of the Finns is not broken. Passive resistance everywhere is maintained despite the expulsions of the leading patriots.

One of the most striking evidences of this is that nearly all the conscripts levied under the new conscription act refused to join the army, and they defy the Government's threats.

The popular feeling is one of deep indignation. "To understand this indignation," writes the correspondent, "it must be remembered that the Finns adopted as their national hymn in Finland as they would be in England."

Hitherto the liberty of a subject was guaranteed by law. No man could be punished without a trial, and the officials, like the other people, were responsible before the courts for the legal basis of their acts. This has been abolished by the St. Petersburg bureaucracy, who now have introduced the oriental system of arbitrary despotism, under which every man's property, liberty, and even his life are at the mercy of the government, which is above the law and free from all restraints on its liberty and action.

"The system has proved a dismal failure in Russia, where the people never have known anything better, and it is hard to believe that it can be as successful when applied to a nation like the Finns, who have grown up amid the western traditions of personal liberty and self-government."

The London Post's correspondent at Helsinki claims to have the information from an excellent source that the coercive quartering of Russian troops in different districts on a large scale is contemplated as a punishment, partly perhaps in the hope of provoking disturbances which will have to be quelled with bayonets.

THE TRUTH.

"Really, Miss Melville-Ella, if I may call you so—I know nothing so beautiful as your golden hair and lovely blue eyes."
"How long is it since you said the same thing to mother girl?"
"He (earnestly)—"Never, I assure you!" The last girl had black eyes and black hair."

FIFTY OF 'EM EVERY YEAR

EARTHQUAKES MORE NUMEROUS RECENTLY.

Average Number Recorded Annually, so the Wise Ones Say.

At the recent meeting at Belfast of the British Association, Prof. Milne said that the usual yearly average of earthquakes whose effects were felt all over the world is about fifty. Recently, however, there have been more numerous. In the three years between January 1, 1899, and January 1, 1902, the number recorded was 190.

It is only within the past ten or twelve years that seismologists have been able to record instruments at long distances from the place of origin of the shock. The seismograph was invented about fifteen years ago for the purpose of recording earth movements that could not otherwise be observed.

In Japan, for example, there are thousands of earth movements or tremors every year which are too slight to be noticed by those on the ground, though it is slightly moved beneath their feet. There are several forms of the seismograph, but the most common is a pencil-tipped pendulum the deflection of which the slightest earth movement where it stands is at once recorded on the paper beneath it.

At the time of the great Japanese earthquake in 1891 it was recorded by a seismograph as far away as Shanghai, China. But no one at that time supposed that the effects of the severest earthquake shocks were distributed through the rocks clear around the earth.

RECORDING THE SHOCKS.

It was not until a number of seismographic stations were established in Europe that it was found that shocks occurring on the margin of the Pacific Ocean could be recorded there. Shocks of the greatest intensity were without the earth being instantly communicated through the rocks to seismographs in all parts of the world.

The very severe disturbances in Guatemala in April last were recorded by the most northerly seismographs in Canada and by those of Europe.

Prof. Milne says that in all cases the center of origin of world-shaking shocks lies on the flanks or near the bases of the steepest flexures or breaks on the earth's surface. Many of them occur in the abysses of the sea, and it is usually found that when these terrible shocks originate on land large areas are raised or lowered as the result of the shock.

Thus in Japan in 1891 a breaking down of the rocks occurred among the mountains where the disturbance originated. The length of this break was traced for forty miles and the army of subsidence, which embraced the western part of the Neo Valley, sank vertically from 10 to 20 feet.

During the New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-13, which occurred in the Mississippi Valley, in what is now the southeastern part of Missouri and the northeastern part of Arkansas, an area of about 5,000 square miles subsided vertically on an average of about 10 feet.

THE CAUSE OF SOME.

Some of these shaken areas permanently attracted drainage from the surrounding country and remain to-day as lakes, the memorials of a terrible period of convulsion among the rocks of the Mississippi Valley, which were stable parts of the earth's surface.

There were no such things as seismographs in those days, but men who were scattered over the country felt the effects of those earthquake shocks. About one-third of our present territory. Seismographs would undoubtedly have recorded these earthquakes throughout the world.

The colossal cause of one of the greatest earthquakes in the past century has been traced to a region of 1897 was due to a movement of about 10,000 square miles of the upper rocks through a distance of 16 feet.

The Dutch earthquake of 1819 resulted in the subsidence of 2,000 square miles of country and the elevation of a ridge fifty miles in length. Similarly when the center of origin of great earthquakes has been sub-oceanic, soundings have shown that vast deposits of lava have been formed on the sea while the land has been raised or lowered. In 1822, about 100,000 square miles along the coast of Chili, were permanently lifted about three feet.

In addition to the great earthquakes that occur every year some of which are detected only by the use of seismographs. It is supposed that many of these shocks slightly relieve the strain upon the underlying rocks which are being slowly bended or lifted by subterranean forces, without causing enough motion to create any serious disturbance at the surface.

EARNINGS OF ACROBATS.

The monthly earnings of a lady circus-rider vary from \$375 to \$500, while those of the highest class often earn \$750. A circus rider's average from \$175 and \$200 to \$375 and \$500. No performer on the tight-rope "works" for less than from \$250 to \$375 a month. Engagements of this sort, it seems, are all ways made, and wages paid, by the month. Carpet acrobats earn from \$500 to \$550; even second-rate performers on the horizontal bar receive \$625 to \$750, while masters of the art earn as much as \$1,250; and jugglers on the tight-rope or on horseback at the best earn all, earning often as much as \$1,500 a month.

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Vol. XXIV, No. 38.

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Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,878
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1902	\$24,467,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,507
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696
The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811	

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HAVE YOU TRIED A Tooke Shirt?

If you have you will never buy any other. They never fail to fit and they are reliable.

We don't have to say they are JUST as good to make them go.

LOOK UP

and see if you want any of these:—

Neckwear, Socks,
Collars, Cuffs, Stockings,
Underwear, Garters,
Suspenders, Belts,
Sweaters, Jerseys,
Smocks, Overalls,
Pants, Vests, Working Shirts
Boys' Suits, Men's Suits.

Then see our stock at

About Stray Cattle.

The laws of Ontario regarding stray cattle are very definite. In cases where cattle are at large and wander on to the premises of one who is not their owner, there are two courses to pursue. So soon as an animal is discovered on a man's premises, he may drive it to the pound and notify the clerk of the municipality, who will attend to its release or disposition, or he may secure it on his own premises and retain it while he is complying with statutory requirements for its disposition, which are these: He must first publish a notice of the presence of such beast on his property in a newspaper issued in his locality, and keep the same running for three consecutive weeks. If the owner fails to claim the animal its custodian must keep it for two months, and if its value exceeds twenty dollars it must be sold, and after all expenses of harboring and sale, which must not exceed twenty dollars, have been deducted, the balance must be handed to the treasurer of the municipality, in case the lawful owner of the animal has not in the meantime been found. If the value of the animal is below twenty dollars it becomes the property of the man on to whose premises it has strayed after he has properly advertised its presence. When an animal is claimed and expenses of pasture or feeding are determined, the law makes provision against exorbitant charges. Any person harboring animals which are not his own, and does not advertise their presence, is liable to prosecution, when a heavy fine may be imposed by a justice of the peace.

Glen Ross.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. J. B. Weaver spent Sunday at Brighton with his daughter, Mrs. Walton Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Waldron of Bay-side, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Iverson on Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Down of Murray spent a few days renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackson of Wellman's Corners, and Messrs. Hope and Ridley Mikel of Murray, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKee on Sunday last.

Miss L. M. Anderson, who has been ill with tonsillitis, is recovering.

Mrs. Albert Weaver, who has been very sick, is recovering.

A drive of logs belonging to the Gil-mour Co. has just passed through Glen Ross.

Anson News

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mrs. Geo. B. Hagerman, who for the past few weeks has been afflicted with rheumatism of the eyes, is slowly recovering.

Mr. Franklin Smith, brakeman on the G. T. R., made a flying visit to his home on Sunday, May 10th.

Look out for June weddings at Anson. Our popular young school teacher, Miss Ella Faulkner, who has been suffering from a severe cold, we are glad to say is able to teach again.

Anson is buying one of her old settlers to-day in the person of Mr. Reuben Hubble.

Mr. H. A. Linton, former agent at Anson station, who has been renewing acquaintances here, sailed for England on the 13th, accompanied by his brother, to visit relatives there.

New buggies are numerous in this vicinity. The young men that have not new ones are not in it with the girls.

Miss Maud Hallett of Fuller is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Wright.

The revivals carried on in the Baptist church here last week were very successful. A number from here will be baptised next Sunday at Oak Hill Lake.

Mr. Allan Lawrence has been improving his residence by building a new kitchen.

The steamer Bulgaria, of the Hamburg-American Line, has left Boulogne for Canada with 2,913 passengers for Halifax. All are for Canada except 390, who will go to Baltimore. The steamer has a crew of 125. She has 3,945 souls on board, the largest number ever brought across the Atlantic for Halifax on one boat on a single trip.

The Melrose oil well is down to a depth of 1,571 feet, and rapid progress is now being made through formations that are identical with that of the oil bearing localities of Ohio and Indiana. The drillers are within 30 feet of the first oil sand. Of course it is understood that while oil may now be reached at any moment, there is at the same time the possibility that several hundred feet may yet have to be bored before oil will be struck in paying quantities.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$2,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - - - \$1,200,000.

H. S. HOLT, Montreal, President. DUNCAN M. STEWART, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

To Encourage

Savings we accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from Day of Deposit.

Our Assets

Immediately available are maintained at such figures as to insure Absolute Security to the Depositor.

To some people banking is always a mystery. We take pleasure in explaining to our customers anything they may not understand.

WE TRANSACT BUSINESS BY MAIL. No trouble, red tape or delay.

STIRLING AND MARMORA.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Seventh of Sidney Notes

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The continued dry weather has a telling effect on the crops in general. Farmers are busily engaged preparing their planting ground.

Rev. R. Taylor, a former pastor of this circuit, made a few calls in the neighborhood last week.

Miss Katie Montgomery is spending a few days with Mrs. H. Hamblin.

Mr. Jas. Palmer's horses ran away a few days ago. No serious damage was done.

Mr. A. D. Foster, one of our enterprising farmers, has sold his farm and bought in Prince Edward County.

Some of our young men talk of going to Manitoba. We wish them luck.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown and Miss Blanche Gay spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Palmer's.

Our pastor, Rev. R. M. Pope, is recovering from the effects of his recent illness, and is able to take his work again.

The patrons of Eclipse cheese factory received nearly \$29 per standard clear for April milk. Pretty good for a private factory.

Chatterton Chips.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Fodder cheese sold well this spring. The Eclipse factory paid its patrons nearly a cent per pound for the April milk.

It is reported that A. D. Foster has sold his farm and will move to Prince Edward County. He sold to Mr. Wamaker from Coe Hill.

There is a very good prospect for fruit this year, although rain is needed badly.

Quite a number of dogs have died in this neighborhood lately, supposed to have been poisoned.

It seems lonely without Lithgow's mill running.

A number of the farmers are putting concrete basements under their barns, which will be quite an improvement.

Our new farmer let his horses run away at the Halloway mill the other day.

Foxboro Notes

(From Our Correspondent.)

The many friends of the late Mrs. Clarissa Bradley will learn with regret of her death at the home of her son in Ransomville N. Y. The funeral took place last Sunday, May 17th. Just one year from that date she had her first stroke, from which time she had been helpless.

We are pleased to report that the Rev. R. M. Pope was able to resume his duties last Sunday.

Prof. Doxsee of Albert College occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church last Sunday morning.

Mrs. Matilda Homan has returned from visiting friends in Prince Edward and Belleville.

Mrs. Pirrie and two grandchildren have returned to their homes in Whitby. They have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Benedict for some months.

Mrs. L. B. Faulkner is again able to be around after a severe attack of erysipelas.

Mr. E. W. Rathbun, of Deseronto, is seriously ill.

Newspaper correspondence is transmitted through the mails now at 1 cent for two ounces.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has been appointed honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 49th Hastings Rifles.

Mr. John McKenzie, of Ormsby, lost about three thousand dollars worth of poles and timber recently in the big bush fires.

Reports from New York State are to the effect that a severe drought prevails in many sections, and crops are suffering for want of rain. Some crops are said to be almost ruined.

On Monday night of last week some one stole a horse and buggy from the shed of the Methodist Church at Campbellford. A reward of \$20 is offered for its return, or capture of the thief.

The public school board of Madoc village, has under consideration the advisability of doing away with the Model school department. A public meeting of the ratepayers will be held to consider the question.

The travelling agent for a Bible publishing house was killed in Logan, Texas, because he wore a high hat, and ordered a temperance drink in a bar-room. These breaches of local etiquette offended the cowboys present. Evidently Bibles are badly needed down there.

Leland D. Keat, the Buffalo medical student who agreed with Ethel Blandie Dingle, the Canadian nurse, that both should suicide, and failed in his attempt, has been found guilty in Rochester of manslaughter in causing or encouraging Miss Dingle to take her life. He has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, the maximum penalty.

"Sterling Hall."

Victoria Day and Every Day Trade Winners.

We're willing to see you profit by doing your trading at "Sterling Hall." We save you all worry about quantities and prices by holding the cost down low and the worth up high. Come in and make a test purchase.

AIRY EXCELLENCE.

Ladies' warm weather wants are largely in evidence just now. Styles and designs are correct, and appearances suggest the cool and refreshing.

White Blouses, all new, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

White Blousings, in abundance, at 10c. to 50c. yd.

Special Fancy, Cotton Blousings at 15c. yd. worth 20c.

LADIES' NOTIONS.

COMBS—Latest effects in back, side and puff.

TIES—in Bows, Midgits, etc. BELTS, silk and leather, 15c. to 75c. ea.

RUFFES, chiffons, in Black, Cream and White.

WRIST BAGS, good values, at 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

BROACHES, STICK PINS and BLOUSE SETS.

Happy Thoughts for Linoleum Buyers.

One piece only, 4 yds. wide, slightly imperfect, none the worse to wear, regular \$2.20 per yd., for \$1.75 four yards wide.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

NECKTIES—500 Four-in-Hands, Puffs and Knots, regular 25c. goods at 2 for 25c. 500 new arrivals in Midgits, Derbys, Bows and Roxburys, at 25c. and 50c. each.

COLLARS—All sizes in the new, low turn collars at 2 for 25c.

BRACES—Try a pair of "Princelys" for a new idea in 25c. braces.

COTTON SOX—Our stock is variable to a shade, but the prices are fixed low. 4 pairs good, ribbed tops for 25c.

SUITS—MARKED CLOSE TO SELL QUICK.

Navy and Fancy Boys' Norfolk's at \$2.75.

Navy and Fancy Men's Serge and Tweeds at \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Black and Navy Blue Clay Worsted Men's Suits, heavyweight, the best value in Canada, for \$10.00.

BICYCLE SUITS AND PANTS—

Fine Tweed Pants at \$1.00 to \$2.00. Fine Tweed Suits at \$4.50 to \$6.00.

COOL COATS—Silver stripe Lustre Coats at \$2.00.

Drill Coats at \$1.00. Boys' Drill Coats at 60c.

GROCERIES.

Variety is the spice of life. You can get the variety as well as the quality, at "Sterling Hall."

PICKLES—Rowat's quart bottles 25c. John Bull pints at 15c.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS cost no higher than other makes but are much superior. Variety and freshness unexcelled here.

Quebec Village Biscuit, 5 lbs. for 25c. Prunes, 4 lbs. for 25c.

Cleaned Currants, 4 lbs. for 25c. Soap Chips, 3 lbs. for 25c.

W. R. MATHER.

Paying 12c. for Eggs.



ALL KINDS OF SHOES

Styles are so numerous that it is impossible to put a sample of every pair in the window. Please remember that we have them inside. We want you to feel quite free to enter our store at any time. Come and look over our shoes, if a pair suits you we will lay it aside for a few days if you wish it.

This is the place where we meet customers half way and our prices are right.

Ladies' Strap Slippers and Oxford's, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Girls' Strap Slippers, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Little Girls' Strap Slippers and Boots, \$0.75, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Boys' and Youth's Fine Boots, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Men's Fine Kid Boots, \$1.75 to \$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.25.

Men's Harvest Boots.

EMPRESS Shoes for Women. The best wearing and fitting shoes on earth.

Shoe Polish, the best, 10c., 15c., 25c.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

Arthur Rowe, a farm hand, was killed near Peterboro' while racing his horses.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the town of Rawdon, will be held in the Town Hall, in said Township, on

MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1903.

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year.

All parties concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, Clerk.

Dated at the Clerk's Office, Spring Brook, May 13, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WILL RUN

Homeseekers' DAY Excursions

TO THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST AT RETURN FARES.

Winnipeg..... Regina..... \$30

Waskana..... Moose Jaw..... \$30

Estevan..... Yorkton..... \$30

Elgin..... \$30

Arcadia..... \$30

Moosomin..... \$30

Wadena..... \$30

Minota..... \$30

Binscarth..... \$30

Grand View..... \$30

Swan River..... \$30

Red Deer..... \$40

Strathcona..... \$40

Going JUNE 4th, returning until AUGUST 4th (all rail or S. S. Athabasca). Going JUNE 10th, returning until AUGUST 10th (all rail or S. S. Athabasca). Going JULY 4th, returning until SEPTEMBER 4th (all rail or S. S. Athabasca). Tickets are not good on "Imperial Limited." For tickets and pamphlet giving full particulars, apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 71 Yonge St., Toronto.

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

We have received another supply of FLOUR, BRAN and SHORTS, which we are selling at Close Prices for Cash.

The quantity of Flour which we sell daily convinces us of the quality.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

6 lbs. Tapioca for 25c.

8 lbs. Quaker Oats for 25c.

3 lbs. Lemon Biscuit for 25c.

5 lbs. Wine Biscuit for 25c.

Fresh Maple Syrup for sale.

We pay 11c. for Eggs and 20c. for Butter.

S. HOLDEN.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the Sine Creamery Association, will be held at Sine, on Tuesday, May 26th, 1903, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when a statement of the past season's business will be presented, dividends paid, officers elected for ensuing year, and any other business of interest to the association that may be brought before the meeting.

All accounts due the Association should be paid in before the above date.

M. W. SINE, V.S., President.

Sine, May, 13, 1903.

THE MOSELEY COMMISSION.

BRITISH MECHANICS STUDY AMERICAN METHODS.

The Report Says the Delegates Are Not Hopeless for Great Britain.

The Moseley Commission, consisting of Mr. Alfred Moseley and twenty-three delegates whose visit to the United States last year to study American methods of labor, has finally issued its report. It will be remembered that Mr. Moseley, who, having accumulated a fortune as a pioneer in the diamond fields of South Africa, devotes his leisure to the study of industrial conditions, got together the secretaries of labor, principal British trade unions and, at his own expense, took them to the United States for the purpose of making the report that has just appeared.

The delegates differ in their opinions quite generally, but agree on the point that while British workmen have nothing to learn from American workmen, the British employers are not as far advanced in their use of machinery and in the management of their employees.

In his preface to the volume Mr. Moseley himself seems to be more favorable in his view of American industry than his delegates. He says that "the American workman has a far better education, is infinitely better paid, housed, fed and clothed, and, moreover, much more sober," and adds "If we are to hold our own in the commerce of the world, the old methods must be dropped and the old machinery abandoned."

He expresses his belief in profit sharing, and welcomes the trusts as the best economical means of industrial development. He concludes by saying that the organization of capital on the one hand and of labor on the other will solve the industrial problem.

NOT ALL ONE WAY.

While the various reports recognize the alertness of American methods, and the readiness of manufacturers to discard old machinery for new and thus increase the output, and while the result is shorter hours and higher wages for the American workman, there are pointed out very frankly certain defects in their industrial methods that are worth considering. It is true these men were not in the United States long enough to get an intimate view of the reliable view of the American system, but a somewhat hasty and general view enabled them to get very clearly certain outstanding facts unconfused by details. At any rate here is what some of them say:

Mr. James Cox, the delegate for the iron and steel workers, thinks "the almighty dollar is the unquestioned king of Chicago." Of the new post-office there he says: "Any third rate post-office in Great Britain would have accomplished the work in four years instead of eight. This is illustrative of government work in general."

Mr. D. C. Cummings, of the iron and steel builders, represents Mr. William Cramp as saying that "Great Britain's position as the leading shipbuilders is unsatisfactory, and unlikely to be seriously menaced for the next quarter of a century." The social and moral life in America call forth from Mr. Cummings this severe criticism: "Gambling and pleasure seeking appear to be characteristics. The disregard for human life, the

CORRUPTION IN POLITICS and other immoralities tend to the moral and physical deterioration of the people, and must be arrested if disaster is to be avoided."

Mr. Taylor, of the operative bricklayers, would be sorry to see American methods of building adopted in England, and Mr. Dellar, of the National Plasterers' Union found the plastering bad, even in the White House. He pays his respects to Homestead by saying: "The principal shareholder here find a good place to export millions in improving the condition of the working people. I would for this purpose forego the pleasure of donating libraries to towns in Great Britain."

Mr. Steadman, who represented the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades' Union Congress, declares that for solid and well finished work the British workman cannot be beaten in the world.

In general, it seems that, while keenly conscious of American competition, the delegates are by no means hopeless for Great Britain, for, concludes the report:

"American industries have built up a reputation for quality and reliability. Most of the inventions in American workshops come from men hailing from the old country. Let us adopt modern methods and England will hold her own in the commercial rivalry of the world."

SERVANTS' PARADISE. Why not solve the great servant problem by adopting the methods of Sweden? There an order of merit is conferred upon employees and all kinds of domestic servants for long, faithful, and efficient service under the name of the "Silver Medal." The nominees are awarded a gold or silver medal bearing a bust of the King, which carries with it under certain circumstances a pension for life. In Stockholm there is also an Old Servants' Home, occupying a row of where servants who are too old to work are given shelter and care.

The Hon. Moneybags— "Really, sir, your daughter is very beautiful. May I pay her my attentions?" Lord Stonebrake— "My dear boy, if you want to pay her anything, pay her debts, for it's more than I can do."

CHARACTER IN SMOKING.

Idea of a Woman Who Has Been Sizing Up the Other Sex.

According to a man's manner of smoking you shall know him, is the opinion of a keen observer of habits and characteristics.

Let him gnaw at the end of his cigar and roll it between his lips and you may depend he is cynical, likely to look always on the wrong side of human nature and not to trust any one completely.

The man who smokes with his cigar tilted upwards has the traits that make for success, is brisk, aggressive and likely to triumph over interference with his wishes.

The smoker who guards his cigar jealously and will smoke it almost up to the point of charring his moustache or burning his nose is a tactician, scheming, calculating and with an intense desire for power.

The cigar tilted toward the chin denotes the day dreamer, the person who may have ideas and ambitions but seldom the practicality to carry them out.

Men who hold steadily and horizontally indicates a callous, calculating nature, strong traits, but poor principles, the sort of man who could be brutal with indifference should occasion arise.

Men who let their cigar go out and then try to relight it, also those who, after smoking for a while let the cigar go out and then throw it away, are likely to be irrational and without the capacity to put their powers to use.

Men of quick, vivacious temper hardly touch the tip of their cigar with their teeth, and after taking two or three whiffs will remove it and hold it in their hand in absent-minded fashion. They are men who change their opinions and ambitions often and require the spur of novelty or necessity to make them.

EXERT THEIR BEST POWERS.

The man who, after lighting his cigar, holds it not only between teeth and lips, but with two, three or four fingers of his left hand is fastidious and possessed of much personal pride. Such a smoker will often remove the cigar and examine the lighted end to see if it is burning evenly and steadily. Such actions indicate carefulness, sagacity and a character worthy of confidence and esteem.

The smoker who sends forth smoke from both corners of the mouth in two divergent puffs is crotchety and hard to get along with, though he may have good mental qualities.

The spendthrift, sometimes the adventurer, is declared by the act of biting off the end of a cigar. Lack of judgment, dislike to pay debts and not over-niceness of habits are declared by this practice.

The pipe smoker who grips his pipe so firmly between his teeth that marks are left on the mouthpiece is mettlesome, of quick, nervous temper and likes to be tenacious of his opinions one way or another.

The pipe held so that it hands somewhat toward the chin indicates the restless, ambitious person, who might stand up to such responsibilities as come to him, but would never seek them or strive for high place.

The man who fills his pipe hastily, haphazard fashion, and emits irregular puffs of smoke is of incautious, generous impulses, the sort of man who is a good comrade, but whose powers of entertaining, but whose friendship is not likely to be lasting nor to warrant implicit confidence.

The man who fills his pipe slowly and methodically and smokes mechanically and regularly is likely to be reserved, prudent and a good, dependable friend, while not of showy exterior.

Many smokers, no matter how many cigar cases they have, carry their cigars in the upper left-hand waistcoat pocket. This habit indicates a love of self-indulgence and disinclination to make the slightest exertion other than absolutely necessary.

These observations, it should be remembered, are those of a woman who has been observing men who smoke.

Penelope— "Charley called last night."

Justine— "That's twice in a week, isn't it?"

Yes.

"I suppose he'll come three times in the next week."

"That's what my brother says."

"And five times the next?"

"That's what my sister says."

"And six times the next?"

"That's what my auntie says."

"And seven times the next?"

"That's what papa says."

"And then what?"

"What everybody says."

"And then what?"

"Then I shan't see him any more of an evening; that's what mamma says."

Will not drink.

There is a parakeet at the Zoological Gardens in London that has lived for over half a century without drinking anything. Many naturalists have a theory that hares never drink, or, at all events, that water is not a necessity to their existence; the dew on the grass is supposed to be sufficient liquid for their wants. There is a certain breed of gazelle that never drinks, and the llamas of Patagonia live for years without taking water.

France there is a particular class of cattle known as the "Bleue" or "Bleue" water. This is all the more remarkable because these cattle give milk of a rich quality, from which excellent cheese is made.

Marklane— "How is your telephone service?"

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SMOKING BY BOYS.

Employers Urge British Parliament Against the Habit.

An effort is being made to have the British Parliament enact legislation against cigarette smoking by boys. The earnest supporters of the measure are employers of boys. The boy smoker in the workshop is anything but popular with his master. Sir James Rockitt has declared that he would certainly not choose a boy smoker to do any work for him if he could get a non-smoker, and Sir Thomas Lipton has expressed the strongest disapproval of the practice.

Sir Christopher Furness has found that cigarette smoking among boys not only causes deterioration of physique, but "tends to develop the habit of idleness, the result that the juvenile smoker's work is less conscientiously done, and he is lacking in spirit and alertness."

Where, as is often the case, Sir Christopher adds, "the boy smokes idly, his habits of idleness are developed, and his work is less conscientiously done, and he is lacking in spirit and alertness."

Williams' experience as an employer has conclusively proved to him that a boy is a far from satisfactory worker if he smokes, and he says: "The effects of smoking, with its tendency to encourage idleness, to reduce the boy's energy, to lessen his intellectual capacity, and to weaken his moral character."

EVIL EFFECT ON THE MIND.

The fact that every great public school in England prohibits smoking among its boys, and punishes offenders with a strong hand, is eloquent of the evil effect tobacco has on the young mind. Says the school board Budget, "The League for the suppression of the evil habit of smoking, and the Plymouth board circulated the teachers and parents of the children of the school board which investigated the matter declared that cigarette smoking affects the system generally, and arrests physical development, and it would be possible to quote thousands of such opinions from the educational side."

It goes without saying that the doctor is the strongest enemy of the cigarette for boys. All the evidence, says Dr. Andrew Wilson, "points to the undermining of a growing lad's physique by indulgence in tobacco," and Dr. Wilson continues: "Add to this the moral effect—that of rendering the already precocious boy still more precocious, and of turning him into an insufferable prig, and you will see the condemnable habit from another point of view."

LAXITY OF MORALS.

Sir Henry Littlejohn, the veteran medical officer in health for Edinburgh, has used his great influence against the boy smoker on many grounds, and there is much force in his argument that "the practice is fraught with dangers to society at large, owing to the secrecy with which the habit is carried on, the assembling at night, the tendency to visit ice cream shops, to use the heat of the mouth that has been engendered by the filthy practice; and in addition we have ultimately that disregard of the proprieties due to the other sex which is introducing in our midst a laxity of morals, which, in the future, must bear fruit."

Years ago, long before the cigarette was as great as it is to-day, a minister of public instruction in Paris issued a circular to all directors of colleges and schools forbidding the use of tobacco by students because "the development of body and mind was checked by its immoderate use," and the general opinion as to the remedy for the evil in our own country is that the legislative prohibition of juvenile smoking is the only effective course.

Dr. Andrew Wilson has suggested corporal punishment in schools, but the simplest and surest remedy is that which is soon to come before the House of Commons which will empower the magistrate to deal with the boy smoker.

WHAT THEY SAID.

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ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

How an Englishman Was Treated at the Custom House.

Many travelers have serious complaints to make of the dealings of Russian officials, but Mr. A. H. S. Landor, in "Across Coveted Lands," tells an amusing incident where expected trouble and annoyance vanished before courtesy and kindly interest. In Mr. Landor's sleeping car there happened to be some French merchants on their way to the fair of Nizhni Novgorod. On perceiving his two rifles, a good-sized ammunition case and two cameras, one of these gentlemen informed him that all those things would be confiscated at the frontier.

"Evidently," shouted one of the Frenchmen, at the top of his voice, "this is your first journey abroad! We," he added, "are great travelers. We have been once before in Russia."

"You are great travelers!" I exclaimed, with the emphasis very strong on the are, and pretending indignation.

Naturally, the Franco-Russian Alliance was dragged into the conversation; were I a Frenchman I might fare less badly. The Russians and the French were brothers. But a British subject! A hated Englishman bringing into Russia two rifles, two cameras, six hundred cartridges, two cameras, a large case of scientific instruments, all of which I would duly declare! Why? Russia was not England! I would soon experience how Englishmen were treated in this country.

"Russians," he exclaimed, "have not a polished manner like the French! Ah, non! They are semi-barbarians yet. They respect and fear the French, but not the English, per exemple!"

The frontier station of Alexander was reached, and a horde of terror-stricken passengers alighted from the carriages, preceded and followed by bags, portmanteaus, holdalls, and bundles of umbrellas, which were hastily conveyed to the long tables of the huge custom house inspection.

The two Frenchmen had their belongings next to mine on the long counter, and presently an officer came. They were French subjects and they had nothing to declare. Their elaborately decorated bags were instantly ordered open and turned upside down, while the officer searched with some gusto among the contents now spread on the table.

With the exception of the French subjects, and some sharp words of reprimand were used by the officer to my now subdued French neighbors for attempting to smuggle. Then the officer moved on to me.

"Monsieur," mournfully remarked the Frenchman, "now you will be done for."

I declared everything and produced a special permit, which had been very cautiously given me by the Russian ambassador, and handed it to the officer. Having eagerly read to the officer, he stood with his heels together and gave me a military salute. With a profound bow he begged me to point out to him all my luggage, so that he could have it stamped with the official seal.

I politely declined to do the keys. I might feel uncomfortable in the hustling crowd of people, he consoled me to a chair in order that I might sit down.

I turned round to look at the Frenchman. They had altogether collapsed.

I thought you said that Englishmen were hated in Russia, and that they would confiscate all my things. You see they have confiscated nothing. I meekly remarked to the Frenchman, when they returned, that I have met with more polite customs officials anywhere."

"Out, out!" muttered the stouter Frenchman, who was evidently in no mood to enter into further conversation.

WARFARE MORE HUMANE.

When the International Conference meets at Geneva, Switzerland, next fall, for the purpose of extending and revising the Geneva treaty of 1864 various topics will be considered looking to the amelioration of the sufferings caused by war. Among the proposed amendments is one providing that after a battle the bodies of the slain should be carefully examined so as to avoid burying or burning anyone alive. Another plan is to oblige every soldier to bear on his person some suitable mark of identification—"the loud tattoo," possibly. Then there is a scheme to make field hospitals neutral in all circumstances.

A WONDERFUL PLANT.

A Mexican cactus (amphelanthus lewinii) is eaten by Indians during their religious ceremonies to incite visions. An English naturalist, Dr. D. H. Scott, has been studying upon himself its extraordinary properties, and reports that the air seemed filled with vague odors of perfumes, a halo of musical sounds surrounding him, a marvelous display of ever-changing brilliant colors passed clearly before his vision.

A well-known K. C. made a powerful plea recently in a breach of promise case. His little son went home and said: "Mamma, I heard papa make a speech to-day. And what do you think—papa almost cried, too!"

"Oh, he can't fool me," replied the heir and pride of the family.

BLACK LABOR FOR THE RAND.

Efforts to Recruit 1,000 Natives in Central Africa.

The gold mining companies on the Rand are having so much difficulty in securing the labor needed for the mines from the millions of native South Africans that they are actually turning to the tribes of tropical Africa for the help they need. A despatch from Blantyre, the chief town of the British Central Africa Protectorate, which lies between the Zambezi River and the north end of Lake Nyassa, says that arrangements are in progress for the recruiting of 1,000 native laborers in Port Herald and the West Shire district of the Protectorate to go thousands of miles to work in the gold mines of the Rand.

The Rand is the most southern town in the Protectorate, on the right bank of the Shire River just a little above the Zambezi. West Shire is the most southerly of the administrative districts into which the Protectorate has been divided. The effort to raise the desired contingent of laborers thus seem to be confined to the most southern part of the Protectorate.

The undertaking may be regarded as purely experimental. To be sure, some thousands of the Shire natives go south every year to find work beyond the Zambezi, but whether a large number of them can be induced to go so far from their homes or whether they would succeed in the unaccustomed labor at the gold mines remains to be seen.

The natives have been trained during the past thirty years to a considerable degree of efficiency and are fairly industrious, though they may not be superior in this respect to the

BLACKS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A considerable number of them are bricklayers, carpenters and blacksmiths of some expertness, and have made a fairly good record in a few other crafts and in ordinary labor. They are accustomed to be paid in money for their services and many of them are very glad to earn money with which to buy European commodities.

Industry among these natives has been encouraged by the zeal with which the Government looks after their interests. No one can employ a black man in the Protectorate unless a Government official approves the contract.

The time the laborer engages for service, the amount he is to be paid and all other conditions must be in black and white. The employer cannot engage him for more than a year at a time and must give a bond to defray the cost of his journey home when the contract expires.

The native is paid off only in the presence of a Government officer, who sees that he receives exactly what is due him. When a black man's contract expires he is punished and returned to service. It will simplify the labor problem of South Africa if fairly good workmen can be obtained from other parts of the continent. Such a procedure would probably stimulate the Kaffir tribes to render better service themselves. The natives do not enjoy the spectacle of laborers imported from other parts of the continent pocketing money which they might earn themselves.

Those of the lower Congo, for example, would not work for white men until many Liberians, Zanzibarians and others had been brought to the river and the indigenous tribes saw them spending the money they earned for things that they themselves like to possess. The Congress was formulated to work themselves, and now many thousands of them are in the service of the white stations along the rivers.

HOW TO HEAR PLANTS GROW.

If you were told that it was possible to hear plants grow you would scarcely believe it, but two Germans say they have discovered a method of "hearing" plants grow. In the apparatus the growing plant is connected with a disc, having in its centre an indicator which moves visibly and regularly, and this, on a scale fifty times magnified, denotes the progress in growth. Both disc and indicator are metal, and when brought in contact with an electric hammer, the electric current being interrupted at each of the divided interstices of the disc, the growth of the plant is as perceptible to the ear as to the eye.

There are 150 pawnbrokers in England to each million inhabitants.

Belgium has 119 steamships of over 100 tons, but only one sailing ship of that size.

The condor keeps its young longer in the nest than any other bird. Fully twelve weeks elapse before the young condors can fly.

Give me your candid opinion of my painting," requested D'Avber. "It's worthless," replied Cynicus. "Yes, I know it's worthless, but let me have it anyway."

"Now," said Mrs. Bridely, "just as soon as we get a good cook, dear, I am going to give a dinner."

"All right," replied her husband, quickly, "I'll come."

"You don't mean to cite your Government as an example of a Republic?"

"Well," answered the South American dictator, "there's only a little difference between our Republic and your country. Instead of elections we have revolutions."

A worthless servant, applying for a character to his master when the latter discharged him, received the following: "This is to certify that I am in possession of a servant in my opinion that John Jackson would prove invaluable in any position of a good man."

"Yes," remarked the sad-looking stranger as he lined up in front of the bar, "I have seen the last of my good man."

"Doctor or un- doctor?" queried the man behind the white apron. "Neither," replied he of the sad looks. "I'm a shoemaker."

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT

EMILE LOUBET, THE DEMOCRATIC RULER.

Born 65 Years Ago, the Son of a Hard Working, Thrifty Peasant Couple.

"Proud of my Emile? But yes!" said an old lady in the South of France to an interviewer the other day, as the light shined in his faded eyes at the thought of him, "Emile is a great man now, but he is always my boy."

The old lady who spoke was a ruddy-cheeked, wrinkled peasant of nearly ninety years, clattering busily about her farm-labor in sabots, and chatting away to the newspaperman in the intervals of attending to her pots and pans, and seeing that her leaves were not being burnt.

"Ah, yes!" she continued, "he is just the same Emile of fifty years ago, always thinking how he can spare his old mother. It was only the other day he came to see me—I did not expect him, ah, no! he loves to surprise me—and I was making the bread, as now, 'Ah, my little mother,' he said, 'still busy; but I must help you'; and, taking off his coat, he finished kneading the dough. There is a bon garcon for you, my Emile."

And the Emile who had turned up his shirt-sleeves and helped his peasant-mother in her weekly baking was no other than the President of France, ruler of nearly eight millions of people, and the

FRIEND AND EQUAL OF KINGS.

Was there ever a more eloquent contrast than this between the ruler of one of the most powerful countries of the world, fresh from his palaces and the state ceremonial that environ even a democratic ruler, and the honest, dutiful, sojourn in his knees and chatting gaily to his old mother while he made the bread for her?

And this is no uncommon thing; for the good people of Montclair will tell how they have seen the great President chopping firewood for his aged mother, milking the cows in the field, and generally lapsing into the duties of his boyhood, half a century ago.

The fact is that there does not live a man more utterly unspoiled by worldly fame and success than this genial, homely, bluff President of the French Republic, and all his family are like him in their clinging to simplicity and their hatred of any form of display. Why, even when he was a Senator and Minister of France and had to play the host to some of the greatest men in the land, his wife would always prepare the meals with her own hands, and would leave the kitchen to take her place at the head of the simple table.

President Loubet's life holds no romance in it. His story is as prosaic and as simple as himself. He entered the world, in which awaiting conspicuous place was waiting him, sixty-five years ago, the son of a hard-working, thrifty peasant-couple, in the Arrondissement of Montclair, where he made a scanty living out of a few acres of vines and almond trees; and such time as young Emile could spare from his school-books was spent in helping his parents in their lowly domain. But Emile was no ordinary peasant's son.

HE LOVED HIS BOOKS.

And showed such remarkable promise that his parents resolved to make a lawyer of him. When the cost was, none but they ever knew; but they were well rewarded when, in due time, their son was called to the Montclair Bar—oddly enough on the same day as his fellow-pupil, M. Meline, who was destined to be his rival for the highest office in the Republic.

From lawyer to Mayor of Montclair, to the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, and the Cabinet, his progress was sure and swift. Not one of these honors was sought—they all came to him unasked and as the result of ability, dogged industry, and an unswerving rectitude. When he was elected to the Presidency it was so against his will that he actually canvassed his friends for votes, and his rival and besought friends for votes.

"If you wish to please me," he said to them, "vote against me. My only wish is to come out last." But he came out first, and no election ever gave more widespread satisfaction.

How cleverly he has adapted himself to his high office the world knows, and with what dignified simplicity he bears his honors. Nothing can make Emile Loubet anything but bourgeois; if it could he would be a bourgeois. Loubet, his cease to be with the kind, shrewd, bearded face, with his slight, sturdy figure, and his speech, which still lapses into the patois of his boyhood. But this homeliness, which disarms envious tongues, is his surest title to popularity, and his respect in democratic France, where each peasant's son may dream himself a future President.

Such is the man our King de-lights to honor, since in his simple, sterling character he is a man after his own heart; and that, on a footing of equality with the last of the people, he respects the last of forty generations of kings—Louis the Thirteenth.

Hostess— "I wonder why your little brother seems so restless and uncomfortable?"

"I think it's cause his hands is clean."

"Yes," remarked the sad-looking stranger as he lined up in front of the bar, "I have seen the last of my good man."

"Doctor or un- doctor?" queried the man behind the white apron. "Neither," replied he of the sad looks. "I'm a shoemaker."

"Oh, he can't fool me," replied the heir and pride of the family.

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You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, C. E. Parker, the druggist, will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Price 25 cents.

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Women and Finance.

Several financiers and bankers were seated in the restaurant of a London hotel one evening during the past week, and the conversation turned upon peculiar incidents in banking life.

One of them remarked:

"A very comical occurrence took place at our bank recently. A lady who is well known in the city as a businesslike little body carries an account with us which was recently overdrawn to the extent of about thirty pounds. We sent her the usual notice that she had overdrawn and asked her to come down and settle. As I said, she is a business woman from the word 'go,' and the next morning she appeared at the bank and handed one of our men a cheque for the amount she had overdrawn."

"Well, where's the point to that narrative?" asked someone, "after the banker had presumably ended his story."

"The point," said the banker, "lies in the fact that the cheque by which she proposed to pay her overdraft was drawn on our institution, the very bank on which she had overdrawn her account."

Another banker chimed in with:

"You should have seen the young lady who visited our bank just before Christmas. She had been given a cheque for a sum amount by her father as a Christmas gift. She passed it to the paying teller, who handed it back to her with the curt announcement:

"You'll have to endorse this."

"Why, it's a Christmas present from papa," said the young lady, somewhat embarrassed.

"Well, write your name on the back," responded the teller.

The young woman went to one of the public desks, wrote a few words on the back of the cheque, returned, and trippingly handed the paper to the teller. What she had written was, "Papa to Grace, Christmas, 1902."

Very Fine Indeed.

An Irishman, who was to return to his native land by a certain steamer, arrived on the pier just as she was starting—in fact, she was already on the move.

Taking a flying leap he covered the intervening space of six or eight feet at a bound, but tripped on alighting, and hit his head, temporarily stunning himself.

When he came to, the vessel was a couple of hundred yards out at sea.

"What happened?" he exclaimed, not realizing what had happened, "what a mighty fine jump!"

"Come, Little Chick! Come!"

The new Parisian cry or catchword, "Viens, Pou-poulet! Viens!" "Come, little chick! Come!" has been taken up by the children of Paris, and resounds day and night from the heights of Montmartre to the plains of Montparnasse. It came with the first day of spring, and has since been heard everywhere from the fall of leaves in October. Like the cakewalk, it has become an obsession. It is nonsensical, idiotic and infantile, but, as uttered and sung by concert hall artists and by the gaudy throngs of the boulevards, it has a swing and rhythm, and has caught the fancy of the populace. This poultry-like refrain is usually pronounced with loving tenderness, and the last invocation, "Viens!"—"Come!" is chanted with languishing emphasis and passion. Thousands of tourists will before long be on their way to Paris, and this irresistible refrain will be the first note to strike their ears as they emerge from the railway station. From time beyond memory there has always been some dominating popular street cry in the French capital.

Visitors during the last twenty years will recollect the famous couplets invented and sung by Paulus during the Boulevard fever, when "Revenant de la Rue" sang by strolling artists, and the nearly lost air "Quel malheur d'avoir un gendre!"—"What a misfortune to have a son-in-law!"—that ruined President Grevy when he contracted his marriage with the daughter of a certain Count de Grevy. The present craze for the present street cry, is, however, neither political nor revolutionary. It is simply a cry of joy and pleasure, and as such is an excellent exponent of the wholesome state of the public mind.

The genesis and development of the prevailing catchword are significant. "Viens, Pou-poulet!" occurs as a form of endearment in the novels of Paul de Kock and in the comedies of Scribe. It is the return to the Parisian salutation of the time of 1830. The song first made its appearance at the music halls of the boulevards during the reviews of last January. On Mardi Gras and on Mi-Careme it burst forth spontaneously in the streets as a national refrain. The author of the new song is M. Trebitsch, a young sentimentalist of Montmartre and disciple of M. Gustave Charpentier, the composer of the popular Parisian opera, "Louise." M. Trebitsch has also written some bright and witty musical songs, such as "Ous-qu'est Saint-Nazaire?" which are the delight of the barracks. With his "Viens, Pou-poulet!" however, M. Trebitsch suddenly became famous. When questioned as to how he managed to hit so palpably the popular fancy, M. Trebitsch said: "One day an artist friend of mine returned from London and told me that he had heard there one of the most catching songs imaginable. It was a French ditty by Henry Adolphe, called 'Komm, Caroline!' It occurred to me to adapt the song to the French ear, and after reading Paul de Kock I decided to give it the Parisian title 'Viens, Pou-poulet! Viens!' Then, together with M. Christine, who shared my enthusiasm, a new song was constructed, and after a few days, this little catchword, which the Parisian taste with such unexpected success."

The new song admits of all sorts of "gags" and interpolations, very much as was the case with the once popular refrain of "Tara-ra-beom-de-ay," that equally nonsensical ditty which has been sung in public places in New York and London. Some of the couplets of "Viens, Pou-poulet!" are addressed by a young lover to his sweetheart. Others are put in mouths of Deputies after a stormy sitting of the Chamber. Deputies turn to their wives and say, "Come along, my little chick, pou-poulet!"—"Let's come away!" Other couples refer to Cabinet Ministers, others are purely local skits at popular actors, actresses, authors, writers, professors, and men or women prominently before the public. A couplet that has just been put by the censorship referred to President Loubet, who after the tedious ceremonial of a State reception at the Elysees Palace, was made to say to Mme. Loubet, "Viens, Pou-poulet! Let's get out of this and be off to bed!" As may readily be imagined, Parisian vivacity has applied this phrase of "Viens, Pou-poulet!" to every imaginable situation. Students and frequenters of the cafes, the theatre, the underground railway, at the race courses, on tops of omnibuses, at the theatres, at the restaurants, and, indeed, everywhere in Paris, one is hailed with this irrepressible cry of the hour, "Viens, Pou-poulet! Viens!"

His Sense of Humor.

The board of school supervisors for the Walnut Ridge district was examining an applicant who desired the position of instructor. The young man had satisfied them of his knowledge of geography, arithmetic and grammar. At this point the chairman of the board read a magazine from his pocket, peered intently into it, and remarked:

"Well, young fellow, now we'll see whether you're up in the English language. What's the meanin' of incomprehensible?"

"Incomprehensible?" faltered the applicant. "Why, incomprehensible means the proximity of the corollary to the molecular ingenuity."

"Uh, huh! An' what does disintegrate mean?"

"Disintegrate means the general congeniality of the hyperbole when affiliated with the zodiac."

"Just so," commented the chairman, nodding sagely at the other members.

"Now, what is the definin' of subliminal?"

"Subliminal is when the overplus goes into perichlorine with the deductiveness of the instability and produces transfixity of the fragile protoplasm."

"You'll do," announced the chairman. The candidate, overjoyed, shook hands all round, and left to gather his belongings and arrange to move into the neighborhood.

"Purty smart feller, that," observed a member of the board.—"Judge."

Admirer—Don't you think that you are rather unreasonable to expect me to take you to a ball, stay awake until four o'clock and then get up at eight to go to my work? Young Lady—"I may be a little unreasonable, but it's perfectly brutal of you to mention it.—New York Weekly."

"My husband has ceased to love me," "How do you know?" "I can't make him miserable any more."

Mainly About People.

The minister called at a certain Canadian home just after he had come to his quarters. The small boy was present long before his mother came downstairs to greet the dominie. Trying to be cordial, the minister said, "How old are you, my little man?" "Ten five at home," was the delightful reply.

P. T. Barnum was a great practical joker. On one occasion he notified the dealer from whom he bought a large amount of supplies that half the pepper he sent him was poison. The dealer indignantly denied the charge, and quite a warm correspondence followed, it being finally ended by Barnum, who enquired whether half the letters in the word "pepper" were not p's.

On April Fool's day, the audience at an amateur dramatic performance in the Naval Academy at Annapolis was startled when one of the instructors made his appearance before the curtain about the time the performance was to begin, and solemnly announced that he wished to make an announcement—a very sad announcement. Under the circumstances it scarcely seems fitting that the entertainment should proceed. There has just been received that one of the navy's vessels has gone down with all on board! A hush of horror followed this gravely delivered speech, for most of those in the audience were connected by close family ties with the service. "What was the name of the vessel?" came a voice from the rear of the hall. "The submarine boat 'Holland,'" replied the instructor, as he dodged and made a hasty exit.

A correspondent of the London "Outlook" tells a story which he heard Lord Dufferin tell. Sheridan Le Fanu, the author of the "Uncanny," was a great stickler for punctuality, a regard his son did not share. One morning young Sheridan, then about eight years old, descended unusually late for breakfast, and was met at the door by his father, watch in hand. "Is this right, sir; is this right?" "I don't know," replied Sheridan, looking at the watch and pretending to think the question applied to it and not to his conduct. "But I rather think it's fast." For this impertinence young Sheridan was condemned to write an essay on "The Three Ages of Man." Here is what he wrote: "When he is engaged in planning every conceivable mode of wickedness. Second—When he is putting his nefarious plans into operation. This is called the prime of manhood. Third—When he becomes anxious about his soul and turns to religion. This is dotage."

Thomas A. Edison is of the opinion that it was anger that first turned him toward inventing the incandescent light. That was, of course, in the early days, and Edison was then quite the inventor that one reads of—poor, enthusiastic, never sleeping. He lived in a small house, innocent of anything approaching a laboratory; scientific apparatus were in every room, and all the money went for experiments. Then, one day, came the crisis in the guise of a sound sleep. He had been in the house often, but Edison, hardly heeding his calls, had waded him away, saying, "Don't bother me." On this last call the collector's instructions were peremptory. He must turn off the gas. "But, man," protested Mr. Edison, "I can't stop this experiment to-night. I'll pay the bill, of course. I didn't know about it. I must finish this work with no interruption." But the man was a gas collector and the lights went out. "That night, as I sat helpless in the darkness," says the great inventor, "I swore a deep, solemn and far-reaching oath that I would put all the gas companies in the world out of business. I haven't done quite that, but I did the best I could."

It was W. D. Howells.

"Your average detective is about as fat-witted a citizen as exists," says Mr. George C. Rintelman of Boston in the Washington "Post." "He may be clever in his line, but outside of that his mind is a howling wilderness. His point of view is narrow and his judgment contracted as a result of his calling." To illustrate this, Mr. Rintelman tells this incident:

"A friend of mine who is fond of showing up the foibles of his fellow-men had a lot of fun lately with a pair of Boston's leading detectives. He called the sleuths into his office in the most serious way and exhibited to them the picture of a tough-looking individual, about whose identity he was crazy for information. He flattered his visitors into the notion that if they could solve the puzzle he would regard them as world-beaters. Each gazed at the photo long and earnestly. Both were positive that it was in the rogues' gallery. One of them identified it as being the counterfeit presentation of a certain well-known robber. The other detective thought it the likeness of an equally noted forger."

"When they got through, my friend turned the likeness over, and on the back thereof they read the name of the original—W. D. Howells."

Howells isn't handsome, but he was never accused before of being an ornament of the rogues' galleries. But Mr. Howells laughed when the incident was narrated in his presence."

A Novel.

A moon, a sky, A mountain high, Some trees, some grass, A youth, a lass,

A smile, and sighs, And drooping eyes, An arm, a waist, A quiver, a taste, A smack,

A church, an aisle, Some love, in style, A bride,

A vow, a band, A kiss, a hand, A tear, a sigh, A love, a day,

A ten children gay, Who love to play, And bawl—Ex.

Hallie—"What's the matter, Klary? You look all tired out! Klary and no wonder. I've had a hard day of it. I don't know when I've worked so hard. I looked at the men clean up the railroad station this morning, and after that I saw three safes raised into four-story windows, and four loads of coal delivered in baskets!"—Boston "Transcript."

The Mother-in-Law.

Very little is known of the origin of this species, writes Dorothy Dix in her "National Home." Many of the people who have had opportunity of studying it at close range believe that the first one was the original Serpent in Eden that put Eve up to making trouble for Adam, and that its descendants are still at work breaking up Domestic Paradises. In confirmation of this theory, which is held by many men of experience, it is pointed out that the Mother-in-Law is generally the First Aid to the Divorced, and that in families where none is kept the wife generally lives and dies without eating of the apple of knowledge, and putting out that she is married to a brute and is a poor, persecuted angel.

Generally speaking, the Mother-in-Law is indigenous to Europe and America, only a few scattering ones, and those of a feeble character, are found in Asia, and none at all in Africa, which accounts for the large immigration of recent years to the latter country.

Naturalists have no trouble in placing the Mother-in-Law among the predatory and man-devouring animals. An eminent difficulty has arisen in settling the exact class to which it belongs, some students considering that because of its mania for putting its finger in everybody's pie it pertains to the genus *Interfero*, while others hold that its arbitrary temper and determination to rule the roost indicate that it is a species of the genus *Femina* hempeck. An eminent authority, however, advances the opinion that while both of these theories are true, they do not go far enough, and that the Mother-in-Law is, perhaps, the most specimen of the genus *Femina* stirrup troublous.

In appearance this strange animal is what is described as hard-featured, being particularly noticeable for the set of its jaw and the fact that it presents, from every aspect, an unyielding appearance. It is generally clothed in black, and is bristled with bundles as a porcupine does with quills. Its voice is also of a peculiarly grating and harsh quality, and has the extraordinary power of affecting men's nerves to the extent of driving them to drink.

The chief characteristic of the Mother-in-Law is its inability to let people alone. It can no more see a man and his wife happily going their own way in peace without wanting to throw a bomb in between them, than a dog can see a horse grazing in a meadow without snapping at its heels. This is not intentional mischief. It is just the way of the breed, and it can't help it. It is built that way, with an insatiable mania for butting into affairs where it is not wanted. No man can hope to run his house, or play anything but second fiddle, who keeps a Mother-in-Law on the premises.

As may be supposed, knowing the danger to which they are exposed, and seeing the fell fate that has befallen their friends, no man desires to have such a household pet, but so crafty and foxy is the Mother-in-Law that it comes upon him unawares, and the first thing he knows one of these creatures is inalienably attached to his person. A great trouble men are able by strenuous labor to keep the wolf from the door, but comparatively few are ever able to fight off a Mother-in-Law.

Napoleon's Housekeeping-Book.

"The discredit that the tiara of Saitaphanes has brought on historical relics spoiled the sale of the account-book of Perron, 'maître d'hôtel' of Napoleon at St. Helena. This very suggestive and, I believe, authentic volume was put up to auction at 400 fr. and with difficulty worked up to 480 fr." writes a Paris correspondent. "Napoleon went over it once a week, signed it, and made any observations that occurred to him on the margin. His hand, always illegible, became a fearful scrawl at Longwood. Montholon, his treasurer, however, re-wrote the observations in a legible hand, for Perron's direction. He often dined on kid or veal, with rice. The heavy days of his captivity. He rejected fish on his doctor's advice. From the middle of 1820 he lived almost entirely on chicken and fruits, and occasionally had veal broth, with rice. The price of everything seems exorbitant."

Perron's accounts began in January, 1819, and ended on May 2, 1821. He lived to an old age. After his death all his personal property was sold by his grandchildren. M. Dabin, a well-known collector, who began by collecting letters of Queen Victoria to Louis Philippe, which an 1848 mob cast out of the windows of the Tuileries, bought the Perron account-book. It enables those who have a little imagination to picture faithfully Napoleon at home, at St. Helena.

This account-book confirms me in an impression I have long had as to the jerkiness of Napoleon's mind. The more I learn of that mind the more wanting in balance it seems to me. It runs in a childish way from subject to subject, shows a childish imagination, a contradiction, and of all that stands in the way of his desires. One sees this disposition in slave-owners and in persons who have, without long preparation, won great empires. Napoleon had for his agents in ministering to his beasts the most brainy people in Europe, and in his time the least groovy and most spontaneous. The handwriting throughout his life may be taken as a sincere exponent of his defects of character and intellect. It looks like a drunkard's scrawl. Could his forebears have been deep drinkers of heady wines? Perhaps. But, whether or not, the handwriting is jerky, contradictory, and utterly deficient in compare and mental dignity. I may even add that it betrays utter selfishness. The writer is entirely led by impulse and never studies the convenience of anyone except himself. He is a sincere exponent of his desire to write legibly, and his efforts would have been attended with some success."

He—Miss Workman, I'm going to propose to you—She—Really, Mr. Phoxxy, I'm sorry, but—He—That we have a chance of getting married, I shall be delighted to—He—Some evening when the weather gets warmer—Philadelphia "Press."

Proud Father—"My baby girl has been learning to talk for six months now. Experienced Father—"Well, it will take her longer than that to learn what she means."

First in a Thousand Years.

King Edward VII. was not the first English Sovereign to go to Rome, says The London Chronicle, although we must go back a very long time to find a King who visited the Eternal City during his reign. King Athelwulf went on a pilgrimage to Rome in 855 with his son Alfred, to offer the tribute of Peter's Pence to Pope Leo IV. He spent a whole year there, according to William of Malmesbury, and restored the English school which had been burnt down a few years previously. It was situated in a quarter of the town near St. Peter's, where the Saxon pilgrims resided. For Prince Alfred this was not the first visit to Rome, as he had been there in 853, when the same Pope had anointed him King. Canute made a pilgrimage to Rome in 1026-7, and assisted at the coronation of the Emperor Conrad by Pope John XIX. He sent a letter home to the Archbishops, Bishops and all the English people, in which he described all the holy places he had visited and his honorable reception by the Pope, and stated that he had made a vow to reign well and amend what he had done amiss as a ruler. Since Canute no other King of England has visited Rome until Edward VII., but three Princes who laid claim to the throne are buried in that city. After the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471, the "old Pretender" lived in Rome and died there, and was accorded royal honors by the Pope. Prince Charles Edward was less fortunate, and Benereignty, so he retired to Florence, and consoled himself by picking C. R. on the weathercock of his house, where the letters may be seen to this day. His brother Henry was a Cardinal in Rome, and on the death of Prince Charles Edward he had a medal struck, "Hicatus Nonus Magnae Britanniae Rex."

How Much to Feed Fowls.

There is continually coming from all sides the inquiry as to the proper amount by weight or measure to feed fowls per day. To answer this question properly one must consider that it takes more to sustain a Brahma than a Bantam, and that a Minorca will naturally eat more than a Leghorn; or, in other words, it will take more to maintain a fowl of five pounds and over than it will to provide food for those of smaller size. Also, the more active a fowl may be, the more energy will be expended, and this must be provided for in the food supply, as must be the other points of solids and fluids of the system and its products.

The average food needed for a hen is about four ounces per day of all kinds combined—the smaller birds a little less, and roosters a medium or average a little more. Of this, two-thirds should be grain of some kind, or its products, the rest meat, from one-fourth to three-fourths of an ounce per day. Meat for the hen is like oats for the horse; it gives better returns than any other food of the same cost. The less by far the corn mixed with the meat is more useful to the hen than is any other kind. We might cite a flock of hens whose living for a whole winter was mostly of meat; in fact, they had all they would eat of it all winter long. It was boiled meat, and the only other food they had much of the first was ground oats and corn mixed with the soup from the boiled meat. These hens would go and help themselves to the meat, and had one full feed of the mash at noon. This was an experiment that all could not follow, but it produced more eggs than we have ever known to come from the same number of hens—about 500.

For hens, it has been found that alfalfa is greater than red clover, as they only eat the leaves and not the stems. They gain more than double the benefit from this that can come from the clover. As a nutritive it is of double value compared with clover hay, and its protein value is fully double that of clover. This should be well considered by all who look for fresh eggs and lay eggs another winter. Of such value to hens that we are sorry to give them up; but we cannot afford to disregard the caution of Dr. Edward Moore, the able veterinarian of the Country Gentleman, who states that oats in the hull will so injure and inflame the lining of the crop of fowls as to cause death. It is safer, therefore, to feed oats ground or hull-less. Hull-less oats can be obtained at about \$2 per 100 bushels by measure to produce 100 lbs. of hull-less oats, the cost is about equal to its increased feeding value. The hull of the oat has no food value for the hen—in fact, the less rough, or indigestible food the hen must grind up the better for her. If for no other reason than this, hull-less oats should be fed in place of oats in the hull—Country Gentleman.

A "Fine" Squadron.

Of the seven United States battleships composing the North Atlantic squadron, her holler tubes have been disabled. The Indiana was found unfit for duty, the Massachusetts was discovered to need a complete overhauling, the bursting of a 12-inch gun crippled the Iowa, and the turret of the Maine has been shaken and many of her holler tubes have burst to pieces. Naturally these occurrences have caused anxiety in the Navy Department. But if the people of the United States are bound to have a fleet, they will have to take such occurrences philosophically. Similar experiences have fallen to the lot of the greater naval armaments are expensive necessities.

How Bret Harte Shocked His Proofreader.

In the newly published "Biography of Bret Harte" not the least interesting incident narrated is the revolt of the printer of the "Overland Monthly" against the appalling profanity of the editor in not merely accepting, but contributing to its second number, this blasphemous story. Bret Harte, as the editor of the new magazine, feeling that it ought to have distinctively Californian features, sent the manuscript of "The Luck of Roaring Camp" to that printer. The printer, little suspecting how monstrous was the birth he was asked to assist, passed it on to his staff, who, mechanically, let it pass, and set up the type. The proofreader, a young lady, was, therefore, the first, most unfortunately, to read, or to begin to read, the blasphemous production. When she had got to the first shock, she hurried to the printer, a church-going lady, and a deacon, and complained to him of the outrage to which she had been subjected, her hardly believing his ears, or even his eyes, fastened on the publisher, and laid before him the proofs he should have sent to the author and editor. Thus it happened that the editor was summoned to account to the printer for his misdeeds—a delightful Gilbertian inversion.

"The printer, instead of returning the proofs to the editor and author, submitted them to the publisher with the emphatic declaration that the matter thereof was so indecent, irreverent and improper that he could not print it. A young lady—had been with difficulty induced to continue its perusal, and that he, as a friend of the publisher and a well-wisher to his magazine, was impelled to present to him a copy of this shameful evidence of the manner in which the editor was imperiling the future of that enterprise."

But what, you ask, so horrible: the young person? Why simply the scene where Kentuck, after reverently fondling the infant, said: "He wrastled with my finger, the d—d little cuss."

When she came to this appalling passage, the proofreader, like Francesca, "read no more that day." Dear old James Payn used to tell that in private letters to the editor of an American magazine to which he contributed, he used to send the current club stories, which were perhaps more shocking even than this extract from "The Luck of Roaring Camp." It was not, however, till he had supplied letters for seven years that these club delinquents that his correspondent wrote at last to inform him that she was a lady! "I give you my word," added Payn, "I blush even now in reading when I think of her seven years' long-suffering."

It is not to return to the criticism of the prudish virtue, who recalls Moliere's satire on "people whose ears are more chaste than all the rest of their bodies." Bret Harte's answer to it in his defence of his habit of holding up to admiration "a man of one virtue and a thousand crimes" is most effective. He wrote:

"The author has been repeatedly cautioned, kindly and unkindly, intelligently and unintelligently, against his alleged tendency to confuse recognized standards of morality by extenuating lives of reckless men, and often criminals, with a single shining virtue. Of all the various forms in which cant presents itself to suffering humanity, he knows of none so outrageous, so illogical, so unendurable, so marvellously absurd as the cant of 'too much mercy.' When it shall be proven to him that communities are degraded and brought to ruin by crime, suffering or destitution, from a predominance of this quality; when he shall see pardoned ticket-of-leave men elbowing men of austere lives out of situation and position, and the repentant Magdalene supplanting the blameless virgin in society, then he will lay aside his pen and extend his hand to the new draconian discipline in fiction. But until then he will, without claiming to be a religious man or a moralist, but simply as an artist, reverently and humbly conform to the rules laid down by a Great Poet, who created the parable of 'The Prodigal Son' and 'The Good Samaritan'—whose works have lasted 1,800 years, and will remain when the present writer and his generation are forgotten."

A Scientific Explanation.

Josh Green—Thet, Mandy, is a fire-escape exactly how th' fire escapes down the dingied thing, but s'pose it works on th' principle up a lightning-rod.—Leslie's Weekly.



An Awkward Distinction.

Mr. Hanks—I wish you'd come and dine with us to-morrow, Jimson. There'll only be four of us—two very nice fellows—and yourself.—"Pick-Me-Up."

Urbs Devoratrix.

All the sorrow in the world, All the blighted souls, All who strive to rise, dark, In the green of the fields, The freshness of the God-given wind, The strength of the dip of vernal, Call, call to mine own. My robbed breast cries, My dry eyes are a star To the dark city-gulf, The scarlet wolf, Has my beloved, Has my beloved, And lone I mourn through the whispering pines, "Max, God restore."

Red Heart and of the Black Arrow Rolling Wave

CHAPTER XVII.

I was not destined to improve my acquaintance with Mr. Matthew Mayfield. I would give a good deal for a quiet half-hour's interview with him now, in some room with the door locked and the key thrown out of the window; but on that eventful day I was ungrateful and greedy to be just as pleasant to the hour as I should have been to his reappearance in person. I am afraid I regarded him rather too lightly as a means to an end, and though within limits I was right, I came home to paying dearly for my disrespect.

The note was as follows:—
"Dear Sir,—I have been called away to visit a dying seaman—poor fellow, I fear he is unrepentant—at the far end of the island, and shall therefore not be able to give myself the pleasure of waiting upon you."
"But in the meanwhile I have seen Captain Dacey of the Miranda, and he will be willing to oblige you on the terms mentioned. The yacht is lying off the Little Mole, and will sail for Cagliari punctually at six this evening. You should be on hand in plenty of time, as Dacey says he can't wait. The run will take about twenty-five hours, and you thus stand a great chance of finding the Queen of Night still off the port. Wishing you a speedy passage and a happy reunion with your friends, also assuring you of the privilege which I feel it to have been of service to you."

"I remain,
"Yours obediently,
"MATTHEW MAYFIELD."

"P.S.—Captain Dacey is an excellent fellow, and as honest as the day, but, and as the master of a small steam-yacht, is not a man of much culture and refinement."

"Culture and refinement be hanged, so long as he runs me across to Cagliari before the Queen leaves the island," I cried, and I hurried off to the hotel bureau to secure my account and give my baggage. I had nothing but a few articles I had purchased for present requirements, and these were comfortably stowed in a handbag. Having made my small preparations, I found that I had still three hours to kill before the yacht sailed, and I decided that a portion at least of this time might be profitably spent in the selection and purchase of a revolver, for I did not know what was before me when I should again stand face to face with Zaverl and Vizard.

I went for the purpose to the shops on the Strada Chiaja, and after providing myself with a very good weapon, strolled along to the Little Mole to have a look at the Miranda. With my limited capabilities for asking my way, I had some little difficulty in finding her among the crowds of shipping, and when I did I can't say that I thought much of her. She was very small, being under a hundred tons, and her appearance did not suggest that she had been undergoing had been very extensive. A couple of swarthy sailors, certainly not Englishmen, were busy furnishing up her dingy brass-work, and a stream of smoke from a black and rather rusty funnel showed that the fires were alight and team in process of being got up. After all, the capabilities of her engine-room were what I was most interested in, and though the boat was anything but the small craft I had expected, there was nothing to show that she was not fast.

By a frequent repetition of the word "capitano" I managed to make one of the sailors understand that I wanted the captain, and being informed by gesture that he was on shore, I decided to take a walk in the neighbourhood till he should put in an appearance. "Puzzling out a by-street in the crowded part at the back of the harbor, I was reminded by the sight of a small res-

A Tale of the Rolling Wave

taurant that I had been too occupied to think of food since breakfast, and I went in and sat down at one of the small tables.
The room was a long one, with a door at the far end forming a second entrance from another street, and at that hour was unoccupied save by the waiters, and by a couple of customers seated at a distant table. The pair being separated from me by the length of the room, I did not enter any attention to them, but after giving my order, and while waiting to be served, I allowed my eyes to stray their way. One of the waiters had risen, and was hurrying to put on his hat previous to departure. A second later he had vanished through the door near him into the street, but not before I had intercepted a furtive glimpse at myself, and had recognized in the fugitive Mr. Matthew Mayfield, the long-shore missionary who had procured me passage in the Miranda, and who, according to his own statement, ought to have been soothing the last moments of a dying seaman at the further side of the Bay.

I attributed his hasty flight and evident desire to avoid me to a not unnatural dislike to have the discrepancy detected. I cannot but think that the sight of him hobnobbing there in a restaurant, a service sphere of duty, caused his supposed uneasiness, but it certainly made me look at his companion with an interest I should not otherwise have felt. The now solitary occupant of the distant table still, steadily finishing the bottle of wine, and, I supposed, not having Mayfield's reason, evinced no concern in me or in my affairs.

He was a heavy, squat-built man of the bull-dog type, and though he was too far off for me to note more than the outline of his features or to judge of his expression, he gave me the general idea of his being what is known as an "ugly customer." Not much was to be learned from his shabby, ill-fitting suit of blue serge, and from the unbranded cheese-cutter cap on the adjacent chair, except that he was a seafarer of not very exalted rank, and I ticked him off as the engineer or mate of a tramp steamer. Having outstayed Mr. Matthew Mayfield by some five minutes, he slouched heavily through the further doors and disappeared.

By the time I had finished my refreshment and paid the score, it was five o'clock, and I made my way back to the Mole in the hope that the master of the Miranda had come aboard. The sailors had knocked off work and were lounging in the bows, where they had been joined by a third man, also an Italian, and from his greasy, smoke-begrimed clothes, probably the combined engineer and fireman of this curious, ill-named and much-worn yacht. On this occasion my appearance at the gang-plank seemed to excite some interest among the crew, and almost before I sang out my word of inquiry, "Capitano?" one of them rose and shouted through a skylight, the others eyeing me strangely the while. The man's summons met with an answering hail from the deck, and immediately a hatch that caused me something of a shock. The reason was this: the head belonged to the rough-and-tumble individual whom I had seen half an hour before in the restaurant tete-a-tete with Mayfield.

"Cap'n Forrester?" he sang out.
"Yes," I am here by arrangement with Mr. Mayfield," I replied.
He turned and put his head back into the companion-hatch for two seconds, then came right out on deck and invited me to step aboard. You won't find no luxuries on this steam-yacht," he added as I crossed the plank, "but she's a devil to go."

"You are Captain Dacey, I sup-

pose?" I said, as he received me with a rough handshake.

"That's me—like a devil to go," was his reply. "You're prepared to hand over the dibs, 'cording to contract?"

I put the stipulated amount in his grimy hand, and was proceeding to assure him that he should have the other twenty pounds on landing, when he caught the Queen of Night, when he cut me short with the remark that he made no blooming doubt about hooking the balance; it was as good as in his pocket already.

"And now, seeing as the cargo's aboard, there's nothing to hinder us getting under weigh," he added. "You just amuse yourself while I do the needful, and when we're clear of port I'll show you your bunk and the saloon."

Going forward, he shouted to his crew in Italian, and when they were at their posts the mooring rope was cast off and we were soon steaming across the Bay towards the declining sun. Dacey himself steered from the small erection, hardly to be called a bridge, forward and while I paid critical attention to the steaming capacity of the vessel. The opinion I formed, as soon as we were at "full speed ahead," was that the phrase "a good'un to go" as applied to the Miranda was a decided misnomer. Her engines were better than might have been expected from her dilapidated appearance, but she certainly was not fast, and I began to grow anxious as to the result of the attempt to head off my enemies.

On other grounds, too, a feeling of uneasiness stole over me, now that I had time to calmly consider the circumstances under which I found myself on this strange craft. I had not been much smitten with Mr. Matthew Mayfield's manners and appearance, and it had only been the coincidence of his coming to the restaurant, and really, now that I came to think of it, had his account of himself been correct, he would have been a danger for such avoidance. He would, if everything had been above-board, have made some excuse for his change of plans and have come forward to introduce me to Dacey.

Again, the Miranda and her crew opened up a vista of conjecture that was not very reassuring. The vessel might have been used as a yacht at some early stage in her history, but there was certainly nothing about her to show that she had been "in commission" lately. She gave me more the impression of a superannuated steamer that had been "laid up" for sale, and that she had been hurriedly prepared for sea at short notice. The hands, too, with the exception of the skipper, were all Italians, which, to say the least of it, was an incongruity in an English-owned yacht, and was a good deal more in accordance with the theory that the boat had been hired or purchased for a special purpose. If so, what was that purpose likely to be? Was it possible that Mayfield and Dacey were emissaries of Vizard and Zaverl, charged with the duty of luring me into another trap?

These unpleasant reflections were interrupted by the approach of one of their subjects. We were now well clear of the land, and the lights of the port, just beginning to twinkle in the fast-gathering twilight, would be soon lost far behind. Dacey gave the helm to one of the men, and came lurching aft, a figure far more suggestive of a waterside bully or loafer than of a gentleman's sailing-master.

"Now, Cap'n, maybe you'd like to go below for a bite and a sup," he said, and I, being rather grumpy, and toward is on leave, so there's no table-slots nor finger-glasses, you understand."

I should rather think there were no table-slots and finger-glasses in the moody, evil-smelling den into which he ushered me, and probably never had been. The cuddy was not more than fifteen feet long, and the narrow, ladder-like stair ran straight down into it. A couple of cabins on either side blocked all source of daylight except such as filtered through the dusty skylight, and now that night was falling only the bare desolation of the place was visible. Dacey held open the door on one of the cabins, which, so far as I could see, was devoid of all furniture save a bed-place and a bench.

"There's your quarters," he said. "Hold on while I light the cuddy lamp, so as you can stow your bag."

There was a certain tremor, not exactly nervous, but rather of eagerness, in his voice that somehow gave me a guard against I knew not what. It was as though he had been working up to a crisis which was now at hand, and he wished to be through with it. At least that was the way it took me, and it had the effect of making me follow him out of the cabin into the cuddy where he lit the lamp. I had already registered an intention to spend the night on deck, for the narrow cabin, barely five feet across, was much too much of a cul-de-sac for a man laboring under my apprehensions to be left alone in, even for a minute. I had got the feeling that I wanted to see all that went on on board the Miranda, and above all to be ready.

Dacey's stumpy, grime-stained fingers fumbled with a match-box, and soon the swing-lamp over the centre table broke into a brilliant glow. Then, at the moment I was about to fall as it did full across my face. Then, while my eyes were still struggling with the sudden glare, Dacey stepped quickly back from the doorway, uttering a melodious voice from the darkness of the recess behind the mast told me that the crisis had indeed come.

"So, Forrester, my friend," came the well-remembered tones, "the next time I promised you has arrived, you see—in spite of your clumsy efforts to postpone it."
And then my eyes, grown accustomed to the change of light, at last fastened on Vizard standing not eight feet away, his pistol levelled straight at my head, while Dacey flattened himself against the wall to let the bullet pass.
(To Be Continued.)



"I hear you go to Europe quite frequently. Do you enjoy the voyages across the ocean?"
"No. Something always comes up to mar my pleasure."

FACTS ABOUT OUR COUNTRY.

That Will Be New to Most People—Figures of Interest.

From Quebec to Yokohama, via New Bay and Port Simpson, the distance by way of the proposed new Grand Trunk Pacific will be 6,885 miles, as compared with 7,413 miles by the present route, via Vancouver. From Montreal the new route proposes to shorten the distance by 390 miles.

The manufacturing population of Canada, as represented by 45 cities and towns of 4,000 or more, situated along the G. T. R., numbers 1,000,940, or 18.7 per cent. of the total population of the country.

In Manitoba there are 41,002,240 acres of land, and in the Territories 345,600,000, of which 298,002,240 is uninhabited. In British Columbia there are 200,000,000 acres unoccupied.

There are five-eighths as much land unoccupied in the Northwest as the total acreage of all the farms in the United States, which cover 841,200,000 acres.

In the Canadian west the extent of land uninhabited aggregates six and one-half times as great an area as that covered by all Ontario.

In Canada there are 18,867 miles of single track railway and 646 miles of second track.

Sixteen per cent. of the single and 73 per cent. of the second track railway, representing respectively 3,157 and 468 miles, is operated by the Grand Trunk.

The Canadian Pacific operates 7,321 miles of single track, and 36 miles of second track railway in Canada, or 39 and 5 per cent. respectively.

The extent of Canadian railway operated by the Canadian Northern and Intercolonial railways respectively amounts to 1,202 and 1,302 miles.

Two hundred and forty-four engines are owned by all the railways in Canada, or an average of 12 per 100 miles.

The respective numbers of engines controlled by the railways mentioned are as follows: Canadian Pacific, 745, or 10 per 100 miles; Grand Trunk, 705, or 22 per 100 miles; Canadian Northern, 47, or 4 per 100 miles; Intercolonial, 280, or 21 per 100 miles.

A total of 2,604 passenger, baggage and mail cars roll over the routes in Canada, making an average of 13 cars to each 100 miles.

The passenger cars of the country are divided between the rival companies thusly: Grand Trunk, 720, or 23 per 100 miles; Canadian Pacific, 886, or 12 per 100 miles; Canadian Northern and Intercolonial, 41 and 35, being an average of 4 and 27 per mile.

Canadian railways rejoice in the possession of 68,875 freight cars, which number is said to average 365 cars per 100 miles.

The freight cars of Canada are divided thusly: Grand Trunk, 24, or 75 per 100 miles; Canadian Pacific, 21,342, or 291 per 100 miles; Canadian Northern and Intercolonial, each 1,760 and 9,689, or 141 and 744 per 100 miles.

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every case of Piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. Send them what you think of it. You can use it and get your money back if it does not cure you. All dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

A CYCLIST'S REVENGE.

A French ex-racing cyclist named Constant has been spending his time puncturing the tires of bicycles left outside the cafes. Since rumors spread of his career as an athlete he told the police he could not bear the sight of a bicycle.

Tubley (bashfully, and removing his hat spasmodically)—"Is Miss Tremmer in?" "Maid—She is, but she is engaged." Tubley (who, set things last night)—"I know it—I'm the young man."

ON THE FARM.

RAPE AS A CATCH CROP.

This forage crop has become so important as a pasture crop for sheep and hogs that every farmer should try and have a small field of it, even though his crop area be limited. In order to do this it is best to use rape as a catch crop, or feed it in connection with spring grain crops. For example, by sowing three or four pounds of Dwarf Essex rape to the acre along with the oat seed, the rape will come on after the oats have been harvested and furnish plenty of grazing until freezing time, for sheep or hogs. Some farmers advise sowing the oats rather early when rape is needed. This is, however, not necessary. Sow regularly two to two and one-half bushels of oat seed and three to four pounds of rape seed to the acre and you will get a first-class crop of oats and a large amount of green forage from the rape.

Another method of using rape as a catch crop is to sow it in a corn field just before the last cultivation. Seed at the rate of three to four pounds per acre and go over with the cultivator and by the time the corn is husked the rape will supply a great deal of forage. When the corn stands up well it is possible to turn sheep in the field before haying time. They will find a lot of loose corn blades which they will consume. The rape will grow out to the main stem, but will grow out again and furnish a lot of feed a little later in the season. As the rape crop can be sown quite late it is often possible to have it follow an early crop of oats, rye or barley, if it is not desirable to sow it with these grains in the spring. As soon as the grain crop has been removed, plow or disk the land at once, sow on the rape and cover it with an ordinary smoothing harrow. This method is practiced to some extent and is found quite satisfactory, although the majority of farmers find that seeding in grain crops is more economical.

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AVOID WASTE.

Do you know that even apparently useless things have their uses?

The old tin cup and dippers make ideal gift boxes when nailed up (not to high) in the hen house, while the tin cup handle reversed makes a safe hook on which to hang a lantern in stable or hen house. And, by the way, never use any lantern around the stable except the old safe non-explosive candle lantern of our fathers, and never snuff it in the barnyard.

The old horseshoes, rags, bones, etc., have a value at the rag shop.

The old broken peach crates and berry boxes make fine kindling.

The broken cups and dishes, pounded up, make fine poultry grit if not too fine or coarse.

Old stumps make fine-wood if split up, and a pile of them will work at when in a bad humor will cover a multitude of sins and save much bad feeling. Take it out on the stump pile.

Fine apple hooks can be made from strap pieces of iron strips. Old cans that unsolder make fine shingles for patching a roof, being just as big as a shingle; and old lids make good stoppers for that rat hole in the floor.

Of course you know enough to use all your ashes on the ground. Old tin pans, filled with rich dirt, make fine flower beds, and your waste chicken feathers dried make fine cushions to roll about on.

On no place not a scrap goes to waste that can be made of any use, let it waste when it can be used to advantage?

We see so many barn and stable doors and window shutters being banged about by the wind, breaking hinges and glass, when a strip of leather cut from an old boot, nailed with a hole cut in one end, nailed to the inside, will hold it button it back and save all the trouble.

A handy way to protect your shoes and moccasins from the weather—if you have no tool-house—is to nail holsters of old strips of corn leather under the eaves of the barn house and barn in which to put them when through using them.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says he has known of three or four large farms that suffered the loss of large barns. Each place in question had from two to three fires, like the last winter, and the owner, getting tired of property and set one to looking for the cause. My conclusions are that all the fires were caused by large barn storage of clover hay.

The last fire I speak of was on a great clover farm, and the owner led me to find the same conditions to the other farms.

The old-fashioned method of curing clover hay is dangerous. Safety clover hay is long and thorough sweating in long and thorough combustion is large cocks while the clover hay is apt to occur in sun-dried clover hay stored in great quantities, for where large crops are safety hay are put in quickly. I know of one barn fire that could be traced with any accuracy, and all were surely caused by lightning. All other grasses can be cured in large quantities without much if any damage. I have stored it, and when in

Feet Swollen, Could Not Walk.
"I have had Rheumatism for two years, principally in the legs, and the disease was aggravated by my work, which necessitated standing up all day. About six weeks ago, I was particularly badly affected; my legs and feet were swollen up so that I could hardly put my shoes on. I secured a vial of Maynone's Rheumatism Cure, and it was wonderful how quickly I obtained relief. The swelling is all gone, and I have not suffered a bit since. I am cured."—J. B. Robinson, 55 Clarence Street, Ottawa.
Your druggist will recommend Maynone's Rheumatism Cure; ask him about it. Only 25c a vial.

sweating condition, this class of hay would get pretty hot.

I believe a large mow of clover hay stored in a condition to ignite by spontaneous combustion in the months after storage. Early in the fall I have had knowledge and for which no cause could be given were clover hay fires. A good farm well known is subject to this class of trouble, and the opposite conditions are not. People are apt to wag their heads when they hear of barn fires occur, although investigation would develop the fact that the owners had suffered great loss. My point is to warn against careless clover haying and not to assist to fight the insurance people.

RESTORING PASTURE.

Divide the field into three strips the longest way, which saves time in mowing and tilling, and have a three-year rotation. Early in the spring put on one strip a good coat of manure with manure spreader, then plow and fit it for planting corn and seed down with grass early the following spring. Use 12 to 15 pounds of clover seed and one or two quarts timothy seed per acre, to fill in between the stools of clover.

I get two crops the same year, and succeed better than when seeding with oats, writes Mr. M. W. Sherwood. If weeds start, when they are 6 or 8 inches high, run the mower over it, giving the clover a chance. Whether the grass is wanted for feed or to sell, in either case sow the clover the first year to improve the land, as the clover will bring humus and nitrogen into the soil. Cut the grass from one to three years, then plow under the clover sod and reseed it to be kept in grass and not raise crops. Thorough tillage is very important. Sow the clover as soon as possible after plowing to retain the moisture.

NEW AND STRANGE.

Some of the Latest Inventions and Discoveries.

The latest notion for increasing the wool composing the sheep's fleece, is to give the animal half an ounce of salt a day. At least, such is the opinion of an Australian sheep farmer.

A new safety lamp for miners is made of a stout glass bottle coated inside with saltpetre and gelatine. After a while, the microbes in the gelatine give off a brilliant light, which will last for a fortnight without winking.

Black smoke is now turned into gas for running gas engines in Belgium; the smoke is made to pass through a heating device filled with petroleum, thus producing the special gas, which has proved very economical in the engines.

Shaving is now done with a protective against microbes. When you cut yourself the germs get into the little wound and set up inflammation, but if you cut your face during the operation of shaving, the soap gets into the opening and protects the flesh.

That is why it leads so quickly to produce the se in the earrow, but medical experts say that gout is caused by a deposit of sand in the organism, and that sand is deposited by glands similar to those in birds, which enables the creature to produce the se in the earrow for their eggs.

Dancing is now being recommended for destroying germs in the body. Rapid revolutions are fatal to microbes, according to recent experiments, and dancing is especially effective in the form of movement.

As a result of repeated experiments, a French horticulturist asserts that roses will grow better when placed near sunflower than any other position. The sunflower, it is said, is placed close to the roses in order to get the best results from both, and the same applies to pansies and carnations, which have great affinity for one another.

The newest method of cleaning chimneys is to burn a little zinc scrap in the fire occasionally; a very small quantity of zinc is needed, and it is to be used only when the chimney appears to be getting dirty.

The vapor of the zinc when it is heated, has a great affinity for carbon; it has a great affinity for carbon, and new chemical compound, part of which goes up and out, and part falls to be swept up as ash.

Patients according to the inventor of a new contrivance. When the patient is suffering from a maledy during which the temperature may rise to a dangerous point at any time, a nurse has to be in constant attendance.

However, the factor and device, which the patient's register is fixed upon at any time, and the temperature reaches the danger point, when the nurse hastens to the patient.

TWO IRISHMISMS.

Sir Boyle Roche once said: "Talk about posterity! What has posterity done for us?" Another noted Irishman (Mr. Jeremiah McCarthy), presiding at the Hibernian meeting in Cardiff, recently remarked: "We have only to look back a few weeks hence!"

Weak Stomach in the Spring

Indigestion and Dyspepsia the Natural Result of Exhausted Nerves and Weak, Watery Blood—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Most people suffer more or less from stomach weakness, indigestion and loss of appetite in the spring, but many do not realize that this condition of affairs is due to low vitality, poorness of the blood, and exhausted nerves.

The digestive organs, like the other organs of the body, are entirely dependent on the nervous system for the energy or power which enables them to perform their functions. Without this the digestive fluids do not flow, the muscular contraction and, and consequently arise indigestion, headaches, dizzy spells, sleeplessness and other distressing symptoms.

Dietetic tablets, Peppin, and such afford temporary relief. By their continued use to effect digestion the muscles of the stomach waste away for want of exercise, the natural digestive fluids cease to flow, and the Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures indigestion and dyspepsia just as it cures other ailments by making the blood rich and creating new nerve force—the vital power which runs the machinery of the body.

Mrs. M. A. Sharp, 346 Dublin Street, Peterborough, Ont., writes: "For some years I was troubled with indigestion, which developed into nervous dyspepsia, and besides suffering from nervousness, strange dizzy spells would come over me. Hearing of the good results obtained from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I decided to try it. After a pretty thorough test of this medicine I can say that I never used anything that did me so much good. It seemed to be the very treatment that I needed, and as a result of its use I am quite restored to health."

By noting your increase in weight while using this great food cure you can prove that new firm flesh and tissue is being added to the body. The appetite is sharpened, digestion and assimilation are improved, the form rounds out, the ruddy glow returns to the cheeks, and in every way there is evidence that the system is being restored and built up. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edwards, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc. in Trade Centres

Toronto, May 19.—Wheat—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. No. 2 white and red quoted at 71 to 71½ middle freight; No. 2 spring nominal at 70½ to 71; No. 2 Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard quoted at 82c Godefrich; No. 1 Northern at 81c Godefrich; No. 1 hard, 88c grinding in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern, 87c.

Oats—The market is quiet; No. 2 quoted at 30½ middle freight and at 29½ high freight. No. 1 quoted at 31½ east.

Barley—Trade is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 41c middle freight, and No. 3 at 40c.

Rye—The market is quiet at 51½ east.

Buckwheat—Trade dull, with prices nominal at 40c east.

Peas—The market is quiet, with sales of No. 2 at 63c high freight.

Corn—Market is dull. Canadian feed corn quoted at 40 to 41c west, and at 40c here. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 51 to 52c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 50 to 51c.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at \$2.07½. Middle weights, in buyers' sacks for export, straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.85 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patents, \$4.10; and seconds, \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers', \$3.80 to \$3.90, bags included, Toronto.

Milled—Bran is dull at \$17 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$15.50, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$18, and shorts at \$20 here.

Butter—The market is quiet, with prices easy, in consequence of good receipts. We quote:—Fresh large rolls, 15 to 16c; choice, 1-lb rolls, 16 to 17c; fresh dairy tubs, 15c; secondary grades, 13 to 14c; creamery prints, 21 to 22c; solids, 18 to 19c.

Eggs—Receipts are moderate, with sales of case lots at 13c per dozen.

Cheese—Market steady. We quote: New, 12½ to 12½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are steady. Cured meats are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote:—Bacon, clear, 10 to 10½c, in ton and case lots.

Pork—Meat, \$21 to \$21.50; do., short cut, \$22.50 to \$23.

Smoked meats—Ham, 12½ to 13½c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c.

Lard—The market is unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 10½c; tubs, 10½c; pails 11c; compound, 8 to 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 19.—Grain—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 76c Fort William; peas, 62c high freight, 71c adroit here; rye, 52c east, 57½c adroit here; buckwheat, 47c; oats, No. 2, 35c adroit, 37c in store; flaxseed, \$1.20 adroit here; corn, American, 53c adroit. Flour—Manitoba patents, \$4.10; seconds at \$3.80 to \$3.90; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.35 to \$3.50; in bags \$1.60 to \$1.70; patents, \$3.70 to \$4; rolled oats, millers' prices, \$1.85 in bags, and \$1.85 per bbl. Feed—Manitoba bran, \$18 shorts, \$20, bags included; Ontario bran, \$18 shorts, \$20, bags included; \$18 shorts in bulk, \$17.50 to \$18. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$24; short cut backs, \$23.50; light short cut, \$23; compound refined lard, 8½ to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 10½ to 11c; finest bacon, 11 to 11½c; hams, 12½ to 13c; toir hogs, 9 to 10c; fresh-killed lamb, 14 to 15c. Eggs—New, laid, 12½ to 13c. Butter—Fresh creamery, 19 to 19½. Cheese—Ontario, 11½c; townships, 11c. Potatoes—The market for potatoes has become strong during the past few days; a carload of finest stock was sold on track yesterday at \$1.15 a bag of 90 lbs., but it is said that it would be impossible to buy the same goods at less than \$1.25 to-day. Holders are demanding \$1.35 for lots when drawn away from cars, and \$1.40 for smaller lots when taken away from store.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Chicago, May 19.—Grain trade was dull and prices were easier to-day. July wheat closing 91c lower; July corn a shade higher, and one cent. September provisions closed from 2½c lower to 2½c higher.

Minneapolis, May 19.—Wheat—Cash, 78½c; May, 77½c; July, 76½c; track, No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 77½c; No. 3 Northern, 76½c.

Buffalo, May 19.—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Spring steady; No. 1 Northern, 82½c; winter firm; No. 2 white, 83c; No. 2 red, 81c. Corn—Quiet; unchanged. Oats—Steady, unchanged. Barley—Unchanged. Rye—No. 1, in store, 57c. Canal freight—Wheat, 4½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 19.—At the Western Cattle Market, to-day there was active business transacted in and the prices for the former advanced from 15 to 25c per cwt. Sheep, lambs, and calves were unchanged.

There were not many choice shipping cattle offered, and owing to active competition amongst buyers, better prices in some instances being paid for them than there would otherwise have been. There are still many common and light ones coming, and the demand for them was

not so good. Buyers continue to go to Chicago and Buffalo for cattle to complete their cargoes, and also because they are cheaper there than here.

The following was the range of quotations:

Exporters' cattle—	Per 100 lbs.
Extra to choice	\$4.65 to \$5.20
Bulls	3.75 to 4.25
Butcher's lots	4.65 to 4.90
Good loads	4.40 to 4.65
Medium	4.25 to 4.50
Fair	3.75 to 4.25
Cows	3.50 to 4.25
Feeders	3.00 to 4.50
Feeders, short-keeps	4.50 to 5.00
Stockers	3.50 to 4.00
Sheep—	
Export ewes, light	4.50 to 5.00
Do., bucks	3.50 to 4.00
Grain-fed lambs	5.50 to 6.00
Do., bucks	5.00 to 5.50
Barneyed lambs	3.50 to 4.50
Calves, per cwt	4.50 to 5.00
Hogs—	
Sows	4.00 to 4.50
Stags	2.00 to 3.00
Selects, 160 to 200	
Lbs.	6.10 to 6.00
Thick fats	5.85 to 6.00
Lights	5.85 to 6.00

THE VICTORIA STRIKE.

Bill to Suppress It Receives Second Reading.

A Melbourne, Victoria, despatch says:—The Legislative Assembly on Wednesday Premier Irvine made a speech on the subject of the strike. He said the country faced a long-meditated revolt against established authority. The issue concerned every country. The strike had thrown the State into confusion, and it would be a fight to a finish. The Premier then moved the second reading of a bill providing for the suppression of the strike, which is not retrospective, and which will not remain in force after the termination of the strike. It provides that an employee leaving his work without giving four days' notice is to be assumed to have joined the strike, and will incur the penalty of \$500 fine or a year's imprisonment with loss of pension, and will be ineligible in the future for Government employment. The bill also forbids interference with employees, the collection of strike funds or encouraging the strike in any manner. The bill further empowers the police to destroy documents encouraging the strike, make printers thereof offenders against the law, and declares meetings to be unlawful if four strikers are present. All persons refusing to disperse are liable to arrest without warrants, and the police are empowered to forcibly enter meetings.

An amendment expressing regret at the strike and promising that Parliament would consider the grievances of the railroad men if they return to work was defeated by 58 to 30 votes.

FOUGHT TWELVE TO ONE.

Brilliant Feat of Arms in the Capture of Sokoto.

A London despatch says:—The capture of Sokoto on March 14 was effected by a British column of 600 men, with eight guns, against 6,000 of the enemy's horse and foot. The Fulanis charged with fanatical bravery, untried by a withering Maxim and rifle fire. They had no proper leadership, but the isolated bands continued to advance over heaps of dead and dying, often only individuals reaching within a yard, or two of the square, where refusing quarter, they were shot down while shouting "Allah," with their last breath. Thirty chiefs around the Emir's great white flag were defiant to the last, and their corpses were found heaping the standard when the British entered the city, which consisted mostly of thatched houses. Its semi-ruined walls extended seven miles around the place and were pierced by eight gates. A few days later the populace returned and the planis tendered their submission to British Commissioner Lugard, who arrived March 10th and installed a new Emir. The British then retired towards the coast, leaving a garrison.

CANADA AND GERMANY.

Views of London Times' Berlin Correspondent.

The Berlin correspondent of The London Times wired on Thursday an article on the contemplated war between Germany and Canada. "Canada's action cannot be challenged by the extreme protectionist party in Germany," says the correspondent, "and if Germany continues to treat Canada extending the spirit of the extremists, the result will simply be the entire cessation of trade between the two countries, which would seriously prejudice Germany."

The London Courier inclines to this opinion evidently, as it advised the German Government to exercise prudence, as further discrimination might be apt to strengthen the tendency for an Imperial commercial union between the British colonies and the motherland.

TEN KILLED IN STRIKE RIOT.

Troops and Mob Clash at Valparaiso, Chile.

A Santiago, Chili, despatch says: The strike of laborers at Valparaiso is becoming more serious. The strikers, after setting fire to the quay as well as to the offices of the South American Steamship Company, had a number of encounters with the police, during which persons were killed and two hundred were injured. A detachment of three thousand troops has been despatched to Valparaiso to quell the disorder. The Government has refused all offers to compromise the difficulties, and is determined to adopt the sternest measures to restore order.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doings of Our Law Makers at Toronto.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Powell—To authorize the City of Ottawa to fix certain assessments and issue certain debentures.

Dr. Jessop—To confirm By-law No. 247 of Beauville.

Mr. Downey—Respecting the Guelph Railway Co.

Mr. Pense—To incorporate the Kingston and Frontenac Railway Co.

Dr. Jessop—Respecting the City of St. Catharines.

Mr. Cameron—Respecting the Town of Rat Portage.

Mr. Cameron—To extend the provisions of the Act enabling certain persons to develop water power on the Kaministiquia.

Dr. Pyne—To amend the Public Health Act.

Mr. Caldwell—Respecting the Lake Superior Lumber Co. and certain other companies.

Mr. Lucas—To amend the Act respecting the mortgages on real estate.

Mr. Krebs—Respecting vaccination and inoculation.

Mr. Sutherland—To amend the General Road Co.'s Act.

Mr. Hanna—Respecting the Church of England Cemetery at Sarnia.

Dr. Pyne—To amend the Act to supplement the revenues of the Crown in Ontario.

Col. Matheson—Respecting the Home Savings and Loan Co., Limited.

Mr. Ross—Respecting statute labor.

Mr. Ross—An Act respecting amendments of the law in connection with the revision of the Assessment Act.

Mr. Krebs' measure provides that no child in the province shall be vaccinated or inoculated against the wish of its parent or guardian, and makes vaccination voluntary.

Dr. Pyne's amendment to the Act to supplement the revenues of the Crown is to the effect that all railways shall be liable to a municipal assessment, and to pay taxes on their tracks on all highways or roadways.

Both of the bills introduced by the Premier are part of the recommendation of the Assessment Commission.

THE PREMIER'S BILLS.

The Premier introduced four public bills, the most important being one to amend the act for the improvement of public highways. The bill abolishes the provision that when a system of roads is adopted, in order to obtain the Government's grant the mileage shall be based on acreage. County Councils are allowed to lay out such systems as they see fit. County Councils will also be able to buy up toll roads whether they form a complete county system or not, and draw the Government's grant so far as it goes for such purpose, arranging to pay the municipalities not directly interested in them a sum to which they may be entitled on the basis of their assessment. The time in which County Council may take advantage of the act is to be extended.

NIAGARA'S BANKS.

Another bill introduced by Premier Ross aims at preventing the washing away of the banks of the Niagara River from Chippawa to Fort Erie, and provides for widening and improving the roadways, and authorizing the Victoria Park Commission to make an agreement with a company to provide for the construction and operation of an electric railway from Chippawa to Fort Erie.

The Premier introduced a bill also as an amendment to the municipal act, to provide that no person shall be disqualified from being elected a member of any municipal corporation by reason of any contract or agreement granting exemption from taxation.

GAMBLING AT SHOWS.

The fourth bill introduced by the Premier provides for important changes in the act relating to circuses and shows. The Provincial license is increased from \$50 to \$100. The license may be withdrawn if gambling or games of chance are found in the show. The penalties for infringement of the law are increased, the minimum from \$100 to \$200 and the maximum from \$200 to \$300 and imprisonment from 30 days to three months. Under the new law to close with Provincial detectives will have free access to all games, theatres and public gatherings.

BREEDERS AT CALGARY.

Importation of Horses in the Northwest.

A Calgary despatch says:—This is agricultural week at Calgary. The annual meeting of horse and stock breeders' associations is in progress, and the week is closed with a fat stock show. Reports presented show the number of horses imported into the Calgary district for 1902 amounted to 4,756, valued at \$106,880, or an average of \$22.47. The average value of animals imported into Manitoba and the Territories was \$36.57. The Secretary of the association urges that a minimum valuation should be placed on horses imported into Canada. He says the Canadian west is being flooded with a class of horses that is already too plentifully represented in the country at the present time, and which are bought at slaughter prices on the overstocked ranges of Montana, and the effect has been to completely demoralize the limited market for the grade animals and misfits produced by the western breeders.

HAMILTON SENTENCED.

Winnipeg's Champion Burglar Given Ten Years.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Robert Hamilton, self-confessed house-breaker and robber, was sentenced at the Police Court on Saturday to serve a term of ten years at hard labor in Manitoba Penitentiary. Hamilton admitted having robbed 20 residences in Winnipeg and five in Brandon. On telling the story of his life, Hamilton said he was born near Guelph, and had been most of his life in the Pacific Coast States. He joined the forces for South Africa at Vancouver, and upon returning to Winnipeg last April was destitute. He then began his robberies, and had been most successful.

NAVAL BASE AT SYDNEY.

British Admiralty Site Has Been Selected.

A Halifax despatch says:—The British Admiralty is likely to establish a naval base at Sydney at an early date. Two naval officers, acting under instructions from Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas of the North American squadron, have been in Sydney for several days examining available sites, and it is announced that they have selected a harbor front property for Admiralty purposes. It is not unlikely that fortifications will also be constructed there, as Sydney is now considered by the Imperial authorities as a port of great strategic importance, in view of the maintenance of a strong French squadron at St. Pierre, Miquelon. As a fortified naval base it would also be a guardian of the St. Lawrence route, and an unexcelled coaling base in time of war.

LAND GRANTS TO VETS.

The House went into committee on Mr. Davis' bill to amend the Act to provide for the appropriation of certain lands for the volunteers who served in South Africa and the volunteers who served on the frontier in 1869.

Dr. Jessop took the ground that what was known as the Home

Guard, who were on active service, but did not fight, should certainly be allowed to participate in the advantages allowed to the others.

Mr. Davis pointed out that the veterans have the advantage of not being in that they would get more benefit from the rise in value in ten years. In receiving free of cost land worth 50 cents an acre, they would be receiving 50 cents worth of nothing. They would be given all minerals found on their property, and tax exemption for ten years, which ordinary settlers do not get. If the veterans kept their New Ontario grants, they would reap a substantial reward.

The bill was reported without amendment.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

The following bills were read the first time:

To confer upon the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of J. S. McDougall.—Mr. Cowan.

To incorporate the Nepegon Iron Range Railway Company.—Mr. Dymally.

To incorporate the Chatham, Morrisburg, and Lake Erie Railway Company.—Mr. Stephens.

To incorporate the City and County Bank of Canada.—Mr. Ross.

The following private bills were read a second time, and referred to committee:

An Act respecting the Interprovincial and James' Bay Railway Company.—Mr. Belcourt.

An Act respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Pontypool Railway Co.—Mr. Vrooman.

An Act respecting certain trust funds of the Diocese of Moosonee.—Mr. Miller.

An Act to incorporate the Columbia Improvement Co., Limited.—Gallagher.

An Act to incorporate the Mount Royal Savings Bank.—Mr. Bickerdike.

The following bills were given a third reading:

An Act respecting the Winnipeg Western Land Corporation, Limited.—Mr. McCarthy.

An Act respecting the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co.—Mr. McCarthy.

An Act respecting the Canada Northwest Land Co., Limited.—Mr. McCarthy.

An Act respecting the Great Northwest Central Railway Co.—Mr. McCarthy.

The Act to incorporate the New Canadian Co., Limited, was read a second time and passed to committee.

PENSIONS.

Colonel Hughes (Victoria) was informed by Sir Frederick Borden that Canadians disabled in the South African War received the same pensions as the men of the British army. The Canadian Government contributed nothing to this, and had not considered the advisability of supplementing the Imperial pension.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. Fielding informed Mr. Talbot that the Grand Trunk Railway Company had received no loan from the Dominion Government since Confederation. At that time the company owned the Province of Canada \$25,670,398.53, which was taken by the Dominion as an asset. No payments had ever been made by the company on this debt.

CATCHING OF FISH.

Mr. Lemieux (Gaspé) was informed by Mr. Prefontaine that the Government had received a petition from the fishing interests of Gaspé, praying that the Government would prohibit the catching of fish for use as land fertilizer, and also prohibit the use of trap nets for cod and herring, on the ground that these practices were destroying the fisheries. The Government had declined to act in the matter.

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

Mr. Lemieux (Gaspé) was informed by Mr. Fielding that Canada would be represented at the St. Louis International Exhibition of 1904. The Canadian Commissioners would not be attaches of the British Commission, but would be granted all the rights and privileges of an independent national commission.

ELECTION LAW.

In the House Mr. Fielding moved the following resolution: "That a select committee composed of Messrs. Charlton, Casgrain, Russell, Bower, and (St. John and Borden), Northrop, Thompson (Baldimand), Ingram, and Fielding be appointed to consider the state of the laws respecting Dominion elections, and that Mr. Charlton's bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act of 1900 be referred to this committee."

FRUIT FARM.

Dr. Jessop asked:—Is it the intention of the Government to establish an experimental fruit farm in the County of Lincoln, and, if so, when?

The reply of the Hon. John Dwyer was:—There is at present one experimental fruit station in Lincoln County, and one in the adjoining County of Wentworth. It is, therefore, the intention of the Government to establish an experimental fruit farm in Lincoln county.

PROTECTION ACT.

Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Pattullo—Respecting the Town of Port Arthur. Respecting the Township of Pelee.

Mr. Lucas—To amend the Act providing for the government of the salaries of civil servants.

Mr. Gibson—Respecting the Local Corporations Act. To amend the Land Titles Act.

PULPIT AND DISEASE.

Montreal Doctors Deliver Sermons on Tuberculosis.

A Montreal despatch says: The pulpits of many of the leading Protestant churches were occupied on Sunday by prominent doctors, who delivered addresses on the cause and prevention of tuberculosis.

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Colonel Hughes (Victoria) was informed by Sir Frederick Borden that Canadians disabled in the South African War received the same pensions as the men of the British army. The Canadian Government contributed nothing to this, and had not considered the advisability of supplementing the Imperial pension.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. Fielding informed Mr. Talbot that the Grand Trunk Railway Company had received no loan from the Dominion Government since Confederation. At that time the company owned the Province of Canada \$25,670,398.53, which was taken by the Dominion as an asset. No payments had ever been made by the company on this debt.

CATCHING OF FISH.

Mr. Lemieux (Gaspé) was informed by Mr. Prefontaine that the Government had received a petition from the fishing interests of Gaspé, praying that the Government would prohibit the catching of fish for use as land fertilizer, and also prohibit the use of trap nets for cod and herring, on the ground that these practices were destroying the fisheries. The Government had declined to act in the matter.

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

Mr. Lemieux (Gaspé) was informed by Mr. Fielding that Canada would be represented at the St. Louis International Exhibition of 1904. The Canadian Commissioners would not be attaches of the British Commission, but would be granted all the rights and privileges of an independent national commission.

ELECTION LAW.

In the House Mr. Fielding moved the following resolution: "That a select committee composed of Messrs. Charlton, Casgrain, Russell, Bower, and (St. John and Borden), Northrop, Thompson (Baldimand), Ingram, and Fielding be appointed to consider the state of the laws respecting Dominion elections, and that Mr. Charlton's bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act of 1900 be referred to this committee."

FRUIT FARM.

Dr. Jessop asked:—Is it the intention of the Government to establish an experimental fruit farm in the County of Lincoln, and, if so, when?

The reply of the Hon. John Dwyer was:—There is at present one experimental fruit station in Lincoln County, and one in the adjoining County of Wentworth. It is, therefore, the intention of the Government to establish an experimental fruit farm in Lincoln county.

PROTECTION ACT.

Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Pattullo—Respecting the Town of Port Arthur. Respecting the Township of Pelee.

Mr. Lucas—To amend the Act providing for the government of the salaries of civil servants.

Mr. Gibson—Respecting the Local Corporations Act. To amend the Land Titles Act.

PULPIT AND DISEASE.

Montreal Doctors Deliver Sermons on Tuberculosis.

A Montreal despatch says: The pulpits of many of the leading Protestant churches were occupied on Sunday by prominent doctors, who delivered addresses on the cause and prevention of tuberculosis.

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

Insurance rates in Ottawa have been raised 50 cents per \$100. One hundred and fifty carpenters struck work at Calgary for higher wages.

A site has been selected at Sydney C.B. for British Admiralty purposes.

The construction of the Hamilton, Caledonia and Lake Erie Railway will probably begin this summer. M. F. Rittenhouse, of Chicago, has subscribed \$500 towards the erection of a Y.M.C.A. building in St. Catharines, on condition that \$12,000 be raised.

A Shakespearean play will be produced in the open air under the auspices of the University of Toronto.

A farmer named C. Fontaine was robbed of \$75 in \$10 bills while boarding a C.P.R. train at Calgary on Friday.

So far this season 1,356,000 bushels of grain have been delivered at the Montreal Transportation Company's elevator at Kingston. For the same period last year the amount delivered was 406,931 bushels.

Many large excursion parties booked from United States points to Kingston have been refused by the St. Lawrence Steamboat Co., because excursions are not permitted to land at Canadian ports on Sunday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Premier Balfour says he would welcome a closer fiscal union between Britain and the colonies.

The Government candidate won the bye-election at Preston, Eng., necessitated by the death of Hon. Mr. Hunbury.

With a view to finding a method of preventing deterioration, the British Admiralty is trying an experiment of storing coal under water.

UNITED STATES.

All the cities and 59 towns in New Hampshire voted for and 136 towns against liquor licenses.

A letter to the New York Sun says Rousseau, the man who placed the infernal machine on the Cunard Line pier, New York, is at Three Rivers, Que.

Patrick Moore, of Rahway, N.J., a flagman of the Pennsylvania Railroad, found a check for \$21,000, which fluttered out of a window of the Long Branch express.

William H. Theobald, formerly a special Treasury agent in New York, asserted that persons of high standing in society are now indulging in smuggling, which is being carried at a greater rate than ever before.

Rev. David S. Little, D.D., has resigned from the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, because of the congregations' determination that their singing shall be accompanied by organ music.

Rev. Robert Kemp, in a sermon at the opening of the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York, protested against aristocracy of wealth and the marriage of American women to titled foreigners.

GENERAL.

Cotton growing is being successfully carried on in Gambi, British West Africa.

Recent volcanic eruptions have destroyed many coffee plantations in Guatemala.

The striking railway men of Victoria have submitted unconditionally to the Government's proposals.

Dr. Schlamp, the largest wine grower in Germany, is on trial charged with wholesale adulteration.

THROWN FROM WINDOWS.

Thrilling Scenes at a Chicago Fire.

A Chicago despatch says:—Two lives were lost in a fire that destroyed the Westchester Apartment Building, at 5017 Cottage Grove Avenue early on Friday. One other man was missing, and is supposed to have perished in the flames, while two persons were probably fatally and others were seriously injured, by jumping from the windows. Twenty-seven families were displaced. The men on the three upper floors, and many persons narrowly escaped injury in the panic which followed the alarm. The property loss is \$50,000. J. T. Hoffman, husband of one of the injured, saved his two children by throwing them from the second story on to a mattress. His wife, however, fainted and fell to the ground. It is thought she will die.

DISLIKED THE TALL HAT.

Cowboys Killed a Man Who Wore One.

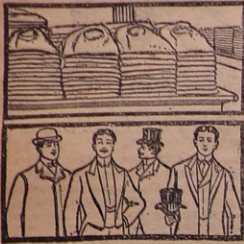
A Houston, Texas, despatch says: Philip Buntz, of New York, traveling agent for a Bible house, was killed on Friday night in Logan, west of here, in the cowboy country, because he wore a high silk hat, and also because he ordered a glass of lemonade at a bar instead of good "red hecker." These two breaches of the social ethics were too much for the cowboys present, one of whom threw a lariat around Buntz's neck. The culprit was shown fight. He was felled to the floor by a blow from the butt of a heavy revolver, his skull being fractured. Death followed in a few minutes. Letters were found on him signed "your disast" and postmarked New York.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 87.



We'll Look Around a Little.

That is what four lookers said on Saturday p.m. We were satisfied. Within an hour they came back and bought the suits they had tried on, and said our clothes fit better and have more style than any other in the town and prices no higher.

It pleases us to have people make comparison. It's the only way to tell who has the best. No, we are not high priced, we offer swell suits as low as \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, and satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

We have some \$3.00 Suits, but we only keep them to compete with the other chaps who sell cheap clothing. The best is the cheapest. Can we interest you. We sell everything a man or boy wears excepting his boots at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

Midsummer Specialties.

In Dress Muslins, white and colored, and Basket Goods, we have the very latest just arrived. Have a look at them.

Ladies' Vests, new every week, in white and flesh color, with and without sleeves. Always able to suit one and all in prices and quality.

Dress Laces and Insertions always to match.

Ladies' Hosiery in real Cashmere sole, Maco sole, tan and embroidery Hose, Colored Hose and Black Hose at 5c. pair.

Ladies' Corset Covers at prices from 25c. to \$2.25.

White Skirts, something very pretty at \$1.15 and upwards.

A lot of Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, regular 25c. and 30c. pr. now 10c.

A cheap lot of Ladies' Black Belts, 25c. Also some Silk Collars at 25c. and 50c. each.

Neck Ribbons, we have some very pretty ones.

Buggy Dusters just arrived, at 60c. each.

GROCERIES—Always a fresh, up-to-date stock. Give us a trial. 12c. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

Solid and Progressive

That ANOTHER YEAR of very substantial Progress has been experienced by

The Mutual Life of Canada

will appear evident from the following:

Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,978
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1902	\$34,467,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,507
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696
The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811	

S. BURROWS,

General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WILL RUN
Homeseechers' 60 DAY Excursions
TO THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST AT
RETURN FARES.

Winnipeg.....	Regina.....
Waskia.....	Moore Jaw.....
Estevan.....	Calgary.....
Edin.....	Pr. Albert.....
Arco.....	Macleod.....
Moosemin.....	Calgary.....
Wawasca.....	Red Deer.....
Minota.....	Strathcona.....
St. Mary.....	
Grand View.....	
Swan River.....	

Going JUNE 4th, returning until AUGUST 4th (all rail or S. S. Albatross). Going JUNE 18th, returning until AUGUST 18th (all rail or S. S. Albatross). Going JULY 4th, returning until SEPTEMBER 8th (all rail or S. S. Manitobas). Tickets are not good on "Imperial Limited." For tickets and pamphlet giving full particulars, apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN,
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
71 Yonge St., Toronto.

The Fastest Stallion in Canada to

High Wheel Sulkey,

HERMIT,

Record 2:10. Public Trial 2:13. Reg. No. 3921.

Standard Breed. Standard by Performance.

Standard by his Progeny.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable.

Sire of Don Diego 2:17. Peacock 2:18 and 8

others with records of 2:30 and better.

Will stand for the season of 1903 as follows:

Monday noon, Kirby House, Stirling; Mon-

day night, Brennan's Hotel, Frankford; Tues-

day night, Ketcheson's Hotel, Belleville; Wed-

nesday night, St. Lawrence Hall, Trenton;

Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Sat-

urday, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

LESTER ZUPERT, in charge. FRED. PEAKE, Manager.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of small wood, standing, for

sale cheap.

R. N. BIRD,
Con. 8 Sidney, Stirling, P.O.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '04, 50c.

The Spraying of Orchards.

The Power Sprayer does Rapid and Thorough Work in Demonstrations Conducted by the Dominion Fruit Division.

The Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is just now giving a series of orchard demonstration in Ontario and Quebec to illustrate the great advantages which follow the use of the power sprayer. The chief object is to show that a dozen or more farmers may profitably combine to purchase a power sprayer, place it in charge of some such man as usually does the spraying, who can easily make himself thoroughly conversant with the best methods of spraying, and engage him to make regular visits to the orchards. At each farm the expert sprayer will only require the assistance of a teamster, and thus the regular work of the farm need not be interrupted. Under present methods every farmer in the fruit districts requires a spraying outfit of his own, and the spraying, if done at all, is done in a careless, half-hearted way by men who do not know just when or how the work should be performed. Farmers are very busy at the season when spraying should be done, consequently it is often neglected entirely, or postponed until too late to be effective.

Farmers have reason to feel indebted to Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, for bringing to their attention the merits of the power sprayer. If the old methods of spraying were valuable, and it is generally admitted that they were, this new plan must prove infinitely better. It is thorough and rapid, and is accomplished with little or no exertion or inconvenience. The pressure is supplied by a small gasoline engine on a wagon, and the spraying done while the horses are being driven up and down between the rows of trees. The liquid is forced from a tank on the wagon through two lines of small rubber hose. By the use of bamboo rods with a cluster of six small nozzles at the end it is possible to reach the topmost parts of the trees, and the spray, which is as fine as a cloud of vapor, falls lightly upon the trees and adheres better than if applied in a coarse spray as is sometimes done. The pressure of 80 to 100 pounds to the inch ensures a spray so fine that it penetrates to all parts of the trees. This is one of the chief advantages of the new sprayer. The difficulty has been to reach the tops of the trees without a waste of the preparation used, which has been the inevitable result when a heavy stream was turned on. Again the appliances used by most farmers have only one nozzle, while this, as has been stated, has six on each line of hose, and the force is much greater and the mist finer, which is all-important.

Under favorable conditions the operators of this machine could probably spray from 600 to 800 trees per day. Forty trees, some of them difficult to get at, were sprayed in about twenty-five minutes; after making several moves a day, some of them long ones, the operators have been averaging between 400 and 500 trees a day. The trees sprayed will be given a regular course—four sprayings at least.

It is hoped by the Department of Agriculture that these tests will bring about the general adoption of the power sprayer. A similar spraying apparatus is being used by private owners in the Niagara district and is said to give excellent results.

The efficiency of the machine will shortly be increased, as it is the intention to use either nine or twelve nozzles instead of six on each line. Mr. MacKinnon is this week attending a public competition of power sprayers in the famous Hinchings orchard near South Onondaga, N. Y., in order to familiarize himself with the merits and demerits of the various machines now on the market.

It is contended that if farmers will only unite to carry out a systematic campaign of spraying according to the latest methods, a great deal may be done towards eradicating the enemies of fruit. Exporters who are familiar with the results of spraying and the systematic care of orchards, strongly endorse spraying, claiming that it is certain to improve the quality of the fruit, and in support of their claim they refer to orchards where the system has been carried out, the fruit of which always commands the highest price.

There are thirty-five cases of scarlet fever at London.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$2,000,000.

Capital Paid Up - - - - - \$1,290,000.

H. S. HOLT, Montreal, President. DUNCAN M. STEWART, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

To Encourage

Savings we accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from Day of Deposit.

To some people banking is always a mystery. We take pleasure in explaining to our customers anything they may not understand.

WE TRANSACT BUSINESS BY MAIL. No trouble, red tape or delay.

STIRLING AND MARMORA.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

To Teach Farming in Schools

The Education Department Has Decided to Institute a Course.

The Education Department have come forward with another radical change, this time regarding the rural communities. It is the establishment of a course in scientific agriculture.

The plan is to provide two or three acres of land adjacent to the most important school in several districts in each county, and with the addition of about six other schools there will be formed one garden centre in each district. The County Council will then engage travelling instructors, who must be graduates of the Guelph Agricultural College. Upon the day appointed for the visit of the instructor the boys from the seven schools in the district will meet at the central school, where special practical instruction will be given in elementary forestry, elementary horticulture, entomology, and its relation to agriculture and horticulture, physics and chemistry of the soil. The value of this instruction, it is pointed out, lies in its practical characteristics, each pupil being brought in contact with the actual work in the particular branches of study.

The instructors will visit one district each day, and it is expected that with two competent men engaged by the County Councils, each county will be covered in a week. Each year the different schools will be permitted to exhibit the result of their work at the county fairs, and prizes will be donated to the schools making the best showing. By this feature it is expected that keen interest will be taken in this special branch of study and a friendly rivalry will be stimulated.

It is expected that before a year passes at least two counties will be thoroughly organized for this special work, and assurances have been given that the Legislature will grant an appropriation to assist in bringing the work to a high standard of perfection. It has also been stated that this is just the beginning of a broad plan to improve the education system in rural communities, and that in addition to this special course for boys, a domestic science course will be introduced for the benefit of the girls upon a similar plan, where schools will combine, and where there will be one centre to which girls from several schools will come.

Wellman's Corners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Wm. Hogle, of this place, died of pneumonia after only three days' illness. The funeral took place on the afternoon of the 20th, under the auspices of L. O. L. No. 172, of which the deceased was a member. The Rev. Mr. Moore of Burnbrae, preached a very impressive sermon from Daniel 12th and 13th. Mr. Hogle, besides his widow, leaves five children, namely: Mervyn, of Toronto; Mrs. F. Bonter, of Cordova; Norris of Napanee, and Wm. and Eva at home. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community here in their sudden and sad bereavement. The deceased was 65 years of age.

The church here was reopened, as announced, on Sunday, May 24th. The Messrs. Westcott, in beautifying it, have gone beyond our expectations. The ceiling has been papered with a delicate pattern of very handsome design, with border to match. The walls are painted green, and back of the altar is an arch which from the palest tint of the same color, gradually deepens until it terminates on the outer edge with a broad border, much darker than the wall, finished with two stripes of gilding. On either side of the base of the border appear three gilt stars. Above it in gold lettering is written "Holiness becometh Thy house O Lord." In the centre of the arch is an open Bible of exquisite design. Above the book we find the text "I am that bread of life," beneath it "Thy word is truth." The wainscoting, seats, and window casings are grained to represent oak, with a finishing of mottled work. The windows are of ground frosted glass, with side lights of varied shades of green and yellow. The floor is painted stone color. Three new large upholstered chairs adorn the pulpit, and the five chandeliers have given place to five new modern lamps and handsome lamps, which light up the church beautifully. Now if you were so unfortunate as not to get out to see us on Sunday, you will perhaps be able to form an idea of what our church looks like, and when we get the new Frost wire fence completed we think we will be very nice, don't you? The Rev. Mr. Totton, of Tweed, preached both morning and evening. At the morning service he took as his text Gen. 33: 19-20,

"Sterling Hall."

Victoria Day and Every Day Trade Winners.

We're willing to see you profit by doing your trading at "Sterling Hall." We save you all worry about quantities and prices by holding the cost down low and the worth up high. Come in and make a test purchase.

AIRY EXCELLENCE.

Ladies' warm weather wants are largely in evidence just now. Styles and designs are correct, and appearances suggest the cool and refreshing.

White Blouses, all new, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

White Blousings, in abundance, at 10c. to 50c. yd.

Special Fancy, Cotton Blousings at 15c. yd. worth 20c.

LADIES' NOTIONS.

COMBS—Latest effects in back, side and puff.

TIES—in Bows, Midgets, etc. BELTS, silk and leather, 15c. to 75c. ea.

RUFFS, chiffons, in Black, Cream and White.

WRIST BAGS, good values, at 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

BROACHES, STICK PINS and BLOUSE SETS.

Happy Thoughts for Linoleum Buyers.

One piece only, 4 yds. wide, slightly imperfect, none the worse to wear, regular \$2.20 per yd., for \$1.75 four yards wide.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

NECKTIES—500 Four-in-Hands, Puffs and Knots, regular 25c. goods at 2 for 25c. 500 new arrivals in Midgets, Derbys, Bows and Roxburies, at 25c. and 50c. each.

COLLARS—All sizes in the new, low turn collars at 2 for 25c.

BRACES—Try a pair of "Princely's" for a new idea in 25c. braces.

COTTON SOX—Our stock is variable to a shade, but the prices are fixed low. 4 pairs good, ribbed tops for 25c.

SUITS—MARKED CLOSE TO SELL QUICK.

Navy and Fancy Boys' Norfolk suits at \$2.75.

Navy and Fancy Men's Serge and Tweeds at \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Black and Navy Blue Clay Worsted Men's Suits, heavyweight, the best value in Canada, for \$10.00.

BIKE SUITS AND PANTS—

Fine Tweed Pants at \$1.00 to \$2.00. Fine Tweed Suits at \$4.50 to \$6.00.

COOL COATS—Silver stripe Lustre Coats at \$2.00.

Drill Coats at \$1.00. Boys' Drill Coats at 60c.

GROCERIES.

Variety is the spice of life. You can get the variety as well as the quality at "Sterling Hall."

PICKLES—Rowat's quart bottles 25c. John Bull pints at 15c.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS cost no higher than other makes but are much superior. Variety and freshness unexcelled here.

Quebec Village Biscuit, 5 lbs. for 25c. Prunes, - 4 lbs. for 25c.

Cleaned Currants, 4 lbs. for - 25c. Soap Chips, - 3 lbs. for 25c.

W. R. MATHER.

Paying 12c. for Eggs.



ALL KINDS OF SHOES

Styles are so numerous that it is impossible to put a sample of every pair in the window. Please remember that we have them inside. We want you to feel quite free to enter our store at any time. Come and look over our shoes, if a pair suits we will lay it aside for a few days if you wish it.

This is the place where we meet customers half way and our prices are right.

Ladies' Strap Slippers and Oxford, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Girls' Strap Slippers, - 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Little Girls' Strap Slippers and Boots, 50, 75, \$1.

Boys' and Youths' Fine Boots, - \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Men's Fine Kid Boots, - \$1.75 to \$1.50.

Men's Harvest Boot, - 90c., \$1.00, \$1.50.

EMPRESS Shoes for Women. The best wearing and fitting shoes on earth.

Shoe Polish, the best, 10c., 15c., 25c.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Flour, Bran

and Shorts.

We have received another supply of FLOUR, BRAN and SHORTS, which we are selling at Close Prices for Cash.

The quantity of Flour which we sell daily convinces us of the quality.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

6 lbs. Tapioca for - 25c.

8 lbs. Quaker Oats for - 25c.

8 lbs. Lemon Biscuit - - 25c.

5 lbs. Wine Biscuit - - 25c.

Fresh Maple Syrup for sale.

We pay 11c. for Eggs and 20c. for Butter.

S. HOLDEN.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Township of Rawdon, will be held in the Town Hall, in said Township, on

MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1903.

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year.

All parties concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, Clerk.

Dated at the Clerk's Office, Spring Brook, May 28, 1903.

FOR SALE

A Thoroughbred JERSEY

HEIFER, 3 years old, and a

good farm horse. Apply to

N. LANKTREE,

Mansey-Harris Agent,
STIRLING ONT.

Red Heart and of the Black Arrow Rolling Wave

CHAPTER XVIII.

I do not know if I shall be believed, but it is a solemn fact that the glint of those murderous eyes behind the pistol barrel brought me positive relief. There had been too much hole-and-corner mystery in my life during the last few days to suit my temperament, and I welcomed the change that gave me an open foe at last, even though he had me at a disadvantage that threatened instant death.

"I do not profess to pit cunning against that of a professional criminal," said I, for his taunt had goaded me, "but if you will me, there will be one left who will prove your master. Your career is as good as ended, and you know it."

"He is going to kill you," he said. "That is what you are here for. But as to the second proposition—that your friend Kennard will avenge you by hindering what you are pleased to call my career—pray put a such consideration as that out of your head. You have given me so much trouble that I should not wish you to go out of the world with the satisfaction of thinking that."

"I don't think it; I am certain of it. Kennard has as good as broken up your combination already. I relied on that. I saw vaguely that if I could prolong the wrangle by enticing him to gloat over his prospective victory, I might reduce the enormous odds at present in his favor. My own six-shooter was ready to hand in my pocket, but, covered as I was with my eyes, I dare not make a movement towards it. My only chance lay in creating a diversion or in seizing some unexpected advantage before he tired of letting his jaw-tackle run."

He would have been wiser to have shot me as I stood, but his malicious desire that I should die miserably got the better of his prudence. "I can see, my thick-pated sailor, that I shall have to convince you that you are not playing with babies," he hissed. "Know then that it is now forty hours since six inches of cold steel settled Kennard's hash once for all. The land-crabs on the beach at Leghorn have made a mess of his identity by now—just as the deep-sea ones will be spoiling your ingenious features in minutes hence. We do not leave traces, my mates and I. The excellent Dicey here knows me too well to blab, and as for the Italians—well, they are all wanted for various crimes already, and are too highly paid to talk about a piece of work that would be as bad for them as for me. I did not choose my crew among the slums of Naples on account of their moral rectitude, you will understand. So you see, Forrester, that Zaverat and I shall soon be busy among the passengers of the Queen of Night with no prying eyes and ears to obstruct us. Shall I take any inquiries from you to Miss Challenor—as to the state of her health?"

The news of Kennard's murder, and the thought that Aline would soon be at the mercy of these diabolical wretches, staggered me for a moment, but seeing that my dear girl's only hope of life lay in my besting him now, I made mighty effort to control myself, and still to fight for delay. All this time Dicey remained flattered out against the wall, leaving a clear line for Vizard's pistol, but he was in an uncomfortable attitude, from which I hoped much.

"I may be powerful to prevent your next crimes," I said, replying to the arch-villain, "but they will be your last. Do you imagine that I have no friends who will make inquiry for me? I shall be traced on board this vessel, which it will be proved was hired or bought by you."

"Don't make any such mistake," retorted Vizard. "The trap was baited by my own people, and I don't suppose that you, with your

precious amateur detective sharpness, told any one where you were going. And if you did, it is all one for who are you but an escaped lunatic from the Convent of Santa Lucia? Our story that you hid yourself on board the Miranda and afterwards jumped overboard in frenzy will be so circumstantial that your disappearance will be accounted for in the most natural manner, I can promise you."

It was true enough, and I could have gnashed my teeth with rage at my folly in believing Mayfield's specious lies. With Kennard and myself out of the way, every source of accusation against the "firm" would have been scotched, and their system might be carried on indefinitely—long after the victims of the present voyage had been forgotten. I was about to bid him shoot and be done with it, when Dicey darted out a foible oath at his constrained position.

"Why don't you plump the lead into him, mister, and give us a rest?" he added. "I'm getting stiff-jointed—spread-eagled against this cursed wall."

"Clear out then, and go on deck!" said Vizard. "It is time the course was attended to, and I want to tease Captain Forrester a little more before I finish him. He must hear how his sweetheart is to fare first."

The subordinate scoundrel slouched forward to the companion-ladder, to which he ought to have had a perfectly clear path without interfering with his employer's aim. But by some clumsiness he passed to the right instead of to the left of the mast alongside of which Vizard had stationed himself, and thus momentarily came between us. My chance had come. Vizard shouted at him, with a curse, to stand aside, but he was too late. I sprang forward, and clutching Dicey by the back under his arm as a shield, while with my right hand I drew my pistol. Simultaneously Vizard fired, hoping, I suppose, to hit some part of me that was not hidden by Dicey's body; but in the fluster he miscalculated, and the shot took effect in my human armor-plate. The skipper of the Miranda dropped limply against me, but still holding him I fired over his shoulder and hit Vizard in the right arm. The battle was over. His revolver fell harmlessly to the floor.

Allowing Dicey to sink down in a huddled heap I aimed straight for Vizard's head. He glared at me like a wounded tiger, the blood pouring from his wrist, and for one second I thought he was going to spring at me. But controlling himself with an effort that sent a muscular quiver rippling over his handsome feline face, he even forced his features into a smile.

"The honors of war are with you, Captain," he said. "What is to be the programme?"

"You will right-about face and stand with your back to me, and your face to the cabin wall," I said. "And keep your hand straight down and joined behind you."

Somewhat to my surprise he obeyed, and walking up to him I felt him all over in case he should have a second weapon. Sure enough he had a long clasp dagger, of which I relieved him, and then, after picking up his dropped pistol, I bade him precede me up the companion. Arrived on deck a hasty glance showed that one of the Italians was at the wheel on the bridge, while the other sailor was lounging in the bows. The engineer was presumably attending to his duties below.

"Now," I said, pointing to a coil of rope lying under the bulwarks just forward of the bridge, "go and sit on that rope. The first movement you make, or the first attempt to speak to the Italians, and you are a dead man. The moon is full, and I shan't miss."

He shrugged his shoulders, and sitting down on the coil began to



Force
The Ready-to-Serve Cereal
makes one chummy with good sleep.

Wouldn't Believe at First.
"I wouldn't believe it till I tried it, but 'Force' is a cure for insomnia. I used to stay awake all night long. Now I eat a bowl of 'Force' just before going to bed, and sleep and I have become fast friends again."
—L. L. EVANS.

bind up his wound with a handkerchief. Without relaxing my watch on him I then went up on to the bridge, and taking the fellow at the wheel by the collar slung him down, giving him to understand by a plentiful display of my revolver that he had to sit still on the opposite side to Vizard. The man in the bows seemed to have grasped the situation and discreetly remained where he was, while the engineer was attending to his duties below without any demand on what was going on on deck. Then, with a glance at the binnacle to see that the course was right for Cagliari, I took the wheel, pistol in hand and ready to use it on very small provocation.

For several hours the Miranda plodded on without any demand on me arising beyond unceasing vigilance and an occasional twist to the spokes of the wheel. Vizard sat quiet on the coil of rope, and from his attitude seemed to slumber, though I knew better than that. The man's subtle brain, I had no doubt, was already hard at work devising schemes for besting me, or at least for escape before I handed him over to the law.

The two Italian sailors gave no trouble, but stretched themselves in a sleep that as like or not was genuine, while of the stricken Dicey there was no sign, and I did not know whether he was alive or dead. The engineer made himself acquainted with the change of skippers shortly after I took the wheel by protruding his head from the stoke-hole—to quickly withdraw it before my leveled revolver—but he showed no resentment, and when I bristled subserviently by giving him an order on the engine-room bell it was promptly obeyed.

So matters were when at about two in the morning a lubberly brigantine came staggering athwart our course, and by wrongly porting her helm at a critical moment very nearly brought about a collision. For half a minute the steering of the Miranda claimed my undivided attention, but though it was touch-and-go my efforts successfully averted the danger, and the brigantine went on her way in safety. But her clumsiness had a serious result. When I looked again at the spot below me where Vizard should have been it was vacant, nor could I see him anywhere on deck.

"It will be readily seen that his disappearance did not add to my comfort. I did not know whether Vizard was still on board or had managed to leap on to the brigantine as she shaved our counter. She had passed so close that I thought it just possible he might have done so; but, on the other hand, I was more than probable he had only taken out of my preoccupation to conceal himself somewhere out of range of my pistol with a view to hatching some fresh devilry. He might have slipped down the companion to the cuddy, or into the stokehole, and I had now to be prepared for a sudden removal from any dark corner. I had removed the weapons from his person, it was true, but that was no reason why there should not be more below."

I steered onwards, literally keeping my eyes all round my head. Unfortunately the moon's light had become fitful, being obscured now and again by passing clouds, and it was nearly always bright enough to distinguish moving objects on deck, had there been such. Yet for over an hour I saw nothing and heard nothing to prove Vizard's presence on board. At the end of that time the rattling of the tackle on the davit that carried our only boat told me what was up. By some means Vizard had contrived to lower the boat, and was leaving the steamer, but his wretched form begged that he must have help, and I waited anxiously till the boat should appear astern to see if he was accompanied. In a second or two I caught sight of her, and the secret of Vizard's escape was solved by the presence of a second person who was pulling the oars. At first I thought this must be Dicey, but ruminating the grievous nature of his wound my suspicions turned to the engineer; and were instantly confirmed by my giving a signal to the engine-room which met with no response.

It was clear enough now what had happened. While I was occupied in averting collision with the brigantine, Vizard had booted into the stokehole hatch, and had enlisted the aid of the engineer in lowering the boat, which they must have reached unseen by me while the moon was under a cloud. On the whole I was rather relieved than otherwise

to be quit of the strain of watching for an attack, and when Vizard shouted a derisive farewell from the fast receding boat I returned it with interest. I made no doubt that on the information I should lay he might land, and in any case his light seemed to be a confession that his power of evil was broken.

The only thing that troubled me now was the need of some one to look after the engines and furnace. At present, in the open sea, so long as the fire did not want replenishing and a full head of steam was on I was all right, but the time would soon come when I should either have to lash the helm and go and stoke the fire myself, or make one of the sailors do it for me, both of which alternatives had their risks. I raked out the fire before my departure, had not put me to the inconvenience of having to visit the stokehole at once; but I supposed that in his haste to get away even his fiendish ingenuity had overlooked the point.

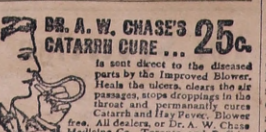
"I did him sore injustice, as I was soon to learn. The head of steam lasted for an hour or so after he had gone, and then I could tell by the slackening speed that the furnace must be cooled if we were not to come to a standstill. The two Italian sailors were still sleeping, and thinking them best left as they were, I ran down to do the business myself. The engine-room hatch was a mere manhole, with an iron ladder running down to the well in which the machinery played, a second ladder leading to the stokehole below. I had nearly reached the bottom of this second descent when I noticed that the stokehole was lit up with other light than that came from the furnace door, and looking for the source I found it in a candle close to the side of the vessel. But that was not the worst. The candle was stuck in a keg of gunpowder, which the flame was just reaching as I looked.

Instinctively I rushed up on deck, for I had seen that the explosion was too near at hand for me to attempt to move the candle, and I tempt to move the candle, and I was well that I did so. I had scarcely put the length of the ship between me and the engine-hatch, when the powder went off with a mighty roar, the deck-planks over the spot upheaved and flew in the air, and the sound of rushing water told me that the steamer's side was shattered—that she was sinking.

(To Be Continued.)

MODIFIED HER AMBITION.
A happy couple were made one the other day, and it was learnt subsequently that it had been a very "near thing" for the bride. Two months previous to the ceremony she told the object of her affections that she would not marry him until he had laid by five hundred dollars. The young man set to work, became discouraged, and gradually ceased his visits. The lady became alarmed, but meeting him the next day, the following conversation ensued:

"Well, Ned?" (sighing), "how are you getting on?"
"Oh, first-rate!" (cheerfully).
"Do you—do you think you'll ever get it, Ned?"
"Oh, yes, in ten or twenty years."
"How much have you saved, Ned?"
"Fifty dollars."
"Well, Ned, don't you think that—that will be enough?"
And so now they are happy.



Hostess — "Won't you have another biscuit?" Guest — "Thank you, I really don't know how many I've had already." Hostess — Youngest (emphatically) — "I do. You've had six."
Ernie — "So Mabel and Jack expect?" Helen — "Yes, and they told what I thought they would do." Ernie — "Wrote home for forgiveness?" Helen — "No, wrote home for money."
"I suppose you saw some hard fighting?" said the admiring civilian. "You bet," replied the trooper. "Especially around the supply wagon."

A MOHAMMEDAN FESTIVAL 20TH CENTURY PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB OF MOSES.

Moses is Held in Great Reverence As One of the Old Prophets.

At a yearly festival of the Mohammedans a procession is held which is rather curious and of which little is known outside Palestine. It is the pilgrimage to the tomb of Moses, Mohammedans from all quarters flock at the appointed time to Jerusalem, whence the pilgrimage starts.

This sacred site is to Palestine what Mecca is to Arabia, the Mohammedan Mecca, Moses in great reverence as one of the old prophets. For days preceding the festival the streets of Jerusalem are filled with Arab pilgrims who are gathering and preparing for the great day of departure. Easter week, in which it always occurs comes in a season of bright sunshine in the Orient. The flowers are beginning to bloom and the hillsides are green with wild herbs and shrubs, and even the shade of a tree is welcome. The very walls of the town are overgrown with bright blossoms and on the terraced roofs of many of the houses little clusters of leaves and wild flowers make the appearance. Thus the oriental spring is quite propitious for this outdoor festival—for festival it seems, rather than solemn pilgrimage.

WOMEN ENJOY THE DAY.
Early in the morning the women begin to prepare to spend the day out, for they make a picnic of the occasion, after they have seen the devout crowd of the procession and pass round the Mount of Olives on the main road to Jordan. Tents are camped all around the foot of the mountain and on all sides of the road. Under the shade of these Mohammedan ladies spread their carpets and pillows and settle themselves for a day of enjoyment. The servants accompany their mistresses and bring such utensils as are needed for heating coffee and for serving a nice meal. Hammocks are slung within the tent for the children to sleep in. The women, closely veiled, sit at the open tent door.

The procession, passing through the town, comes out of St. Stephen's gate and winds along outside the city walls. As these walls are very broad, large numbers of spectators gather on the top of them and over the gateway, finding in them an excellent gallery from which to witness the curious spectacle. Men of all sorts and conditions are here seated in groups, some of them turbaned and some wearing fezes.

AWAITING THE PROCESSION.
For two or three hours a continuous stream of people of every description and of varied nationalities pour through this gate to staid themselves in groups along the hillsides and await the arrival of the procession.

The vast slope outside St. Stephen's gate leads down to the Kidron Valley, separating Jerusalem from the beautiful Mount of Olives, which rises grandly toward the east. The slopes running down from the city walls into the valley, as well as the sides of the mountain, and the rocks and mounds along the roadside are as far as the eye can reach, all become gradually covered with a dense mass of expectant human beings of every type and tongue. These, with the crowds on the walls opposite the mountain, form one immense circle of spectators within the circuit of half a mile.

At this hour, of so much interest to all Jerusalem, the streets within the walls are deserted and perfect stillness prevails, for no one who can help it, be he Turk or Jew, resists the attraction outside and the prospect of the departure of the procession on the pilgrimage of feasting. To an artist the hills on this morn, with their masses of brilliant colors, are an inspiration. The large variety of garments, too, is striking, as no two are alike, either in color or style. The men's costumes are mostly as gay as the women's and as varied in fashion.

ARTWORK OF COLOR.
Many of the garments are patched and soiled, and yet their bright and beautiful colors help to make the dazzling picture, to which the sun adds a brilliancy and gorgeousness that is beyond description. The procession, as it descends the hill, is formed by the dull gray walls of the city and the bright azure sky above. Within the tents silks and satins rustle and jewels glitter on handsomely embroidered gowns, while, though less attractive to the eye, are the country Arabs, with their bare brown legs and arms and white shirts open at the neck.

As the procession of Turkish officials, sheiks, soldiers, pilgrims and dervishes leaves the city cannons are fired from St. Stephen's gate. The echo rolls across the valley to the Mount of Olives, where it gradually dies away. Until now the spectators have been anxious for the departure, singing and eating delicacies bought of the numerous vendors passing to and fro. Now a universal wave of expectation spreads from valley to hill. All faces are eagerly turned toward the gate, where the hubbub of conversation, the cries of infants and the shrill voices of the scolding mothers. As the procession approaches the excitement grows greater and the hubbub of voices and cheering grows louder and louder, so that one might almost think they expected in reality to see MAHOMET.

With the appearance of the officials come the weird strains of the Turkish band. Flags of many colors are held aloft, most of them bearing the star and crescent. Among the crowd

Children's Allments.

Munyon's Remedies for Children.



It has assuredly been a labor of love for me to study the disease of children with a view to their relief and cure. Many grown people will stubbornly cling to the debilitating drugs and nostrums that are the result of the war between children at the risk of physical and mental degeneration. My remedy for children's diseases are effective and prompt, but they are entirely harmless. Every thoughtful mother should have a bottle of Munyon's Family Medicine Chest, and should never fail to keep it supplied with Munyon's Cough Cure, Croup Cure, Sore Throat Cure, Fever Cure, D. & C. Tab-Throat Cure, Cholera Morbus Cure, Constipation Cure, Worm Cure, Face and Skin Ointment, Munyon's Balm and Munyon's Flatulent Cure. This chest will prove an infallible silent friend in the hour of need. A few doses of the proper remedy given at the right time will prevent long and dangerous spells of sickness, and save many doctors' fees.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Medicine Cases, \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00.
Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.
Personal letters addressed to Prof. J. C. Munyon, Philadelphia, U. S. A., containing details of sickness, will be answered promptly and free advice as to treatment will be given.

—E—

of pilgrims following the officials are men wearing a green band in thick folds around their turbans. These are considered holy men, having made a pilgrimage to Mecca. The pasha, wearing one of these tokens of devoutness and a long flowing blue robe. He and the governor of Jerusalem ride on beautiful horses, accompanied by their special guards.

As the procession moves along many devotees are added to its numbers until it reaches the pasha's tent, which is situated on the furthest end of the mountain, near to the bend of the road which will take the pilgrims out of view of the spectators. Here the most interesting part of the performances of the pilgrims are enacted. As the clanging, shouting vociferous procession reached this goal it stood still in the midst of the road in full view of the thousands of spectators, and the pasha stepped forward from the tent to the edge of the road and there offered up a prayer in Turkish, beseeching God's blessing on this pilgrimage of devotion to the tomb of His servant Moses.

MOUNTBANK PERFORMANCE.

Then in a moment the shouting and the singing and the weird wailing recommenced. Before the pasha's pavilion dancing men performed some of their religious antics in a frantic sort of way, jumping on to each other's backs and running in a circle and agitating each other's shoulders, swinging their bodies to and fro and chanting a low, discordant rhythm while clapping their hands. Then they danced, brandishing spears over their heads, keeping pace to the clapping and singing of the men who had inclosed them in a circle. They danced dangerously in the sunlight, dervishes also honored the governor by a display of their hideous and uncanny feats, such as drawing knives through their faces and arms. Their faces and glaring eyes and their disheveled hair gave them a savage appearance, far more than one of holiness, as the followers of the prophet think. It was a wild scene. This ghastly performance and the bewildering noise of the weird songs and the inharmonious band, accompanied by the clanging sound of the tambourines, have a strange effect on the Anglo-American pilgrims, who of course mostly walk to the sacred site, many of them barefoot, came a number of camels bearing on their lofty backs groups of women.

They accompany the pilgrims part of the way and then go home and await their return—three days later—when they joyfully go out to welcome them. Directly the procession proper passed around the mountain and disappeared from sight a number of straggling followers returned to their daily duties within the city.

THE TOMB IS A SIAM.

The tomb of Moses, which is the goal of this Mohammedan pilgrimage is a rude mosque, standing alone in the desolate shores of the Dead Sea. Here the worshipers, in strange array, spend the days in feasting and pleasure, racing and exhibiting their feats of horsemanship. None but Mohammedans, and men alone, may enter the tomb. The reason for their choice of this place for this act of rejoicing is because so great a number of Christians from all parts of the earth visit Jerusalem for the season's festivities that the Turks think it wiser to muster as large a crowd of their own kind as possible. They press the Christians with their numbers, and also lest there should arise any trouble with the "gentiles" they would have a large company of Mohammedans at their command within easy reach of the Holy City.

In former years these devotees placed his sepulchre as far as Mount Nebo, beyond Jordan, but they subsequently decided that those who pressed the Christians with their numbers, and also lest there should arise any trouble with the "gentiles" they would have a large company of Mohammedans at their command within easy reach of the Holy City.

Kidney Trouble and Lumbago

Thirty Years of Backache and Rheumatism—Winter Season's Especially severe—Attributes cure to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This season of the year is especially trying on the older people. The pains and aches grow more severe in the cold and changeable weather. The kidneys get out of order, rheumatism and lumbago torture their victims, there are aching backs and limbs, stomach derangements, urinary and bowel disorders and serious, painful and fatal maladies.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are particularly suited to the needs of persons of advanced age. They regulate and invigorate the liver, kidneys and bowels and prove effective when ordinary medicines fail. This letter from Mr. Robert Jackson gives some idea of what this treatment is accomplishing every day.

Mr. Robert Jackson, ship carpenter, Port Robinson, Ont., states: "I was afflicted with kidney trouble and lumbago for about thirty years. The winters were always very severe on me, and I was many times incapacitated with all the serious symptoms of both troubles. I had backache, rheumatism, headache and constipation, and was wretched

physically. I used all sorts of medical professions and have been treated by medical profession in 1902 I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. From the start received great benefit. I fully recovered my health and vigor, my old trouble being a thing of the past. I am seventy-five years old, and if, at my advanced age, I have received such grand results from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills after years of untold suffering there can be no doubt of their efficacy in the treatment of younger persons. I recommended them to every one. I have no gratitude, but it is beyond expression, for they have done more for me than I could have believed."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. All dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, a famous receipt-book author, are on every box.

Mr. W. A. Sanderson, jeweller Peterboro, went out on Stony Lake in his canoe on Monday afternoon, and probably drowned. The canoe was found upside down in the water.

His Friend.—You have? Why, which of them invited you? "Neither. Fact I knew that Lord and Lady B. were not speaking terms just now, so I went stayed. Each thinks the other invited."

Norah—Shure thim is not plums; th
is alives, and they kim from Shpain.
O'Reilly—Be hivint thin they mu

[illegible]

To 1st of Jan. 1904, for 55c.

J. S. BLACK,
Clerk.

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TO JAN. 1, 1904, 55c.

TO JAN. 1, 1904, 55c.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, May 26. — Wheat — The market is firm, with demand fair. No. 2 white and red quoted at 72½c middle freight; No. 2 spring nominal at 72c on Midland, and No. 2 goose at 66c Midland. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard quoted at 84½ to 84c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 82½ to 83c Goderich. No. 1 hard, 84½ to 90c, Goderich in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern, 84½ to 89c.

Oats — The market is steady. No. 2 white quoted at 30½c middle freight, and at 31c high freight. No. 1 quoted at 32c east.

Barley M Trade is quiet, with No. 2 extra quoted at 44c middle freight, and No. 3 at 42c.

Peas — The market is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 63½c high freight.

Corn — Market is dull. Canadian feed corn quoted at 40 to 41c west, and at 46c here. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 52c on truck, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 51c.

Flour — Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at \$2.70, middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.35 in bbls. Manitoba flour, steady; No. 1, \$3.40 to \$3.45, and No. 2, \$3.30 to \$3.40, bags included, Toronto.

Milled — Bran is dull at \$17 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$15.50, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$18, and shorts, at \$20 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans — Trade is quiet, with prices nominal. Middle freight, \$1.50 to \$1.75, per bushel, and hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$2.

Hay — The market is quiet, with car lots of No. 1 timothy at \$9.50 to \$10, and mixed at \$8 to \$9.50.

Straw — The market is quiet at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots, on truck.

Hops — Trade dull, with prices nominal, at 18 to 20c.

Potatoes — Car lots are quoted at \$1 per bag, and small lots at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Poultry — Spring chickens are quoted at 25c per lb. in small or large quantities.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — The receipts continue good, and prices unchanged. We quote: Fresh large rolls, 14 to 15c; choice 1-lb. rolls, 15 to 15½c; fresh dark tubs (uniform color), 15 to 15½c; second grades, 12 to 13c; creamery prints, 20 to 21c; solids, 18 to 19c.

Eggs — The market is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Single combs, 13c; round lots, 12½c per dozen.

Cheese — Market continues steady at 12 to 12½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs unchanged. Cured meats are unchanged with a good demand. We quote: Bacon, clear, 10½ to 10½c, in ton and case lots. Pork — Mess, \$21 to \$21.50; do., short cut, \$22.50 to \$23.

Smoked Meats — Hams, 12½ to 13½c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 15c.

Lard — The market is unchanged. We quote: Tierces, 10½c; tubs, 10½c; pails, 11c; compound, 8 to 9c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, May 26. — Wheat — To arrive, No. 1 hard, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c; No. 2 Northern, 77½c; May, No. 1 Northern, 79½c; September, 71½c. Oats — May, 84c.

Buffalo, May 26. — Flour — Extra. Wheat — Spring, No. 1 Northern, 84½c; hard, 85½c; No. 1 Northern, 84½c; winter firm; No. 2 white, 85c, through billed; No. 2 red, 80c. Corn — Stronger; No. 3 yellow, 54c; No. 2 corn, 55c. Oats — Steady; No. 3 white, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 36c.

Barley — Track Western, 47 to 55c. St. Louis, May 26. — Closed. — Wheat — Cash, 77c; July, 71c; September, 69½c.

Cows	3.25	4.00
Feeders, light	4.00	4.50
Feeders, short-keeps	4.50	4.85
Stockers	3.50	4.00
Sheep		
Export ewes	3.75	4.25
Do., bucks	3.00	3.25
Yearling lambs	5.00	5.50
Do., spring	5.00	5.50
Thick lamb, each	2.50	4.00
Calves, per cwt.	4.00	5.25
Hogs		
Sows	4.00	4.50
Stags	2.00	3.00
Selects, 160 to 200		
lbs.	5.90	6.00
Thick fats	5.75	6.00
Lights	5.75	6.00

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

Best Portion of Lower St. Hyacinthe Wiped Out.

A despatch from St. Hyacinthe, Que., says:—This town was a scene on Wednesday afternoon of a disastrous conflagration which wiped out the best portion of the lower town. Many of the leading stores, several factories, mills, and business establishments, a number of the leading hotels, and nearly three hundred dwelling houses are in ruins, while over two thousand people are homeless and dependent upon the succor of their more fortunate neighbors. The monetary loss will be over half a million dollars.

The fire broke out about noon in the shoe factory of Cote Brothers, in the lower town. How it originated is a mystery, but it spread with such rapidity that the shoe factory was soon a mass of flames. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and a few minutes after the walls of the shoe factory had fallen in a score of wooden dwellings took fire. The strong wind blew toward the river, carrying the fire in that direction. As the wooden houses went up in flames, the spars were carried by the wind across whole blocks, and in a few hours the flames were raging in many places, some of them widely separated.

Three of the leading hotels, the Frontenac, the Union, and the Ottawa, all took fire at once, and in a short while were masses of ruins. Shortly after three o'clock a detachment of Montreal firemen arrived on the scene, and did good work in stopping the progress of the flames. The water supply, however, was totally inadequate. The river was so low that a sufficient supply of water could not be obtained to have any effect on the flames.

The scene when the fire was at its height was a terrible one. For nearly a mile the lower town was ablaze. Great columns of fire swept from stores, hotels, and dwellings, walls crashed out, driving back the crowds in panic, while the wind carried the flames in all directions. The dwellings that took fire were mainly those of the poorer people, and there were many exciting scenes as the people tried to save their belongings. Squares, boulevards, and roadways were covered with household goods and stock of all kinds. Many of the people sought refuge in the upper town, where they were safe from the flames. Practically the whole of the lower town has been swept by the flames.

FRANK WITHOUT PEOPLE.

Residents Once More Vacate the Western Town.

A Blairmore, Alberta, despatch says: R. J. McConnell and R. W. Brock, of the Geological Survey, who have been at Frank for the past ten days making an investigation of the recent disaster for the Dominion Government, have completed their work. By observations made they ascertained that the mountain peak of Turtle Mountain had moved about six inches during the period of their observations. This peak is a massive block of rock, but originally was away. It directly overhangs the town, and in falling would destroy a part, or not the whole, of what remains of the place. Frank had been reconquered by business generally resumed during the last nine days, but as a result of the geologists' report Premier Haultain posted a warning on Tuesday notifying all the danger to life in remaining, and the town is again depopulated.

DOUKHOBORS ARRESTED.

Twenty-six of Them Attempted to March Naked.

A Yorkton, N. W. T., despatch says: Twenty-six Doukhobor men were marched into Yorkton on Tuesday afternoon. It appears they have been practicing their "Adam and Eve" religion in the villages, and the other Doukhobors objected and drove them out. When this party were within two thousand yards of the town limit they undressed themselves, with the intention of marching into the town stark naked. Fortunately Corporal Junget and staff of the Northwest Mounted Police were on hand, and compelled them to dress themselves in quick order. The men were then immediately arrested and taken to the immigration hall, where they are now held under arrest.

LOOKING TOWARD CANADA.

Australians Enquiring With a View to Settlement.

An Ottawa despatch says: Canada's Trade Commissioner for Australia has sent a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, in which he says that information is being asked for regarding land in Canada for settlers.

Crop prospects have improved, and the price of produce has fallen. The demand for Manitoba flour continues. Loss from drought last season was five millions.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Respecting the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway Company. — Mr. Smyth.

Respecting the County of Lanark. — Mr. Matheson.

LORD MINTO.

A Toronto despatch says: It was officially announced on Wednesday night that the term of his Excellency the Earl of Minto as Governor-General of Canada has been extended for another year. The Governor-General is appointed for a term of five years, so that Lord Minto's tenure of the office would expire in November next. Under the new dispensation he will remain in Canada as his Majesty's representative until November, 1904.

During his residence in the Dominion Lord Minto has made himself deservedly popular, and the intelligence that he is to remain here for another year will be received with pleasure. Her Excellency Lady Minto also holds a warm place in the affections of the people. Lord and Lady Minto have certainly endeavored to acquaint themselves with the extent and possibilities of this country. They have practically traveled from ocean to ocean, penetrating over the face of Yukon. His Excellency, in his everyday life, has exhibited a true democratic spirit, and his public utterances have ever been marked by good taste and good judgment. He may have made mistakes, but it is doubtful if he has ever made the same one twice. Lord Minto, an expert horseman, has endeavored to improve the standard of Canadian horses, with a view to making this country a recruiting ground from which the cavalry equines of Great Britain may be selected.

Lady Minto in her own sphere is building a monument for herself in the vigorous prosecution of her Cottage Hospital scheme.

SAD BLOW TO ST. LOUIS.

Commerce Seriously Affected by a Strike There.

A St. Louis despatch says:—Approximately 5,000 men are now out on strike in St. Louis and its immediate vicinity. The threatened strikes which have been brewing for some weeks, have culminated and commerce in St. Louis is seriously interrupted. The freight handlers of all the railways doing business in St. Louis have struck in sympathy with the sorters and packers who recently went out at Cupples Station, where most of the wholesale firms of St. Louis are located. Between 800 and 1,000 men went out. Commerce is seriously affected. In addition to the striking freight handlers 1,000 metal workers have struck, tying up \$400,000 worth of contract work in the city. Some of the men demand shorter hours and the majority demand an average increase in wages of ten per cent.

OUTBREAK INEVITABLE.

Correspondent of a Berlin Paper Says Massacre is Planned.

A New York despatch says:—The Berlin Tagblatt asserts on the authority of its Russian correspondent that the massacre of the Jews has been planned in many Russian towns to take place at Whitauitide, which is May 31, our calendar. Stories of ritual sacrifices by Jews are being spread, and the ignorant populations of these towns to stimulate their violent hatred of Jews. There is feeling throughout Europe that a violent outbreak is inevitable.

WANT TO TRADE WITH US

Houses Send Enquiries to Canadian Commissioner.

A London despatch says:—Mr. Peter Ball, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, is receiving daily a large number of enquiries from firms anxious to do business with Canadian houses.

BLANKETS SPREAD FEVER.

Came From Hospital Camps in South Africa.

A despatch from London says:—A sudden outbreak of enteric fever on board the reformatory ship Cornwall, lying off Purfleet, has been traced to infected blankets from the hospital camps in South Africa. Further investigation, says the Daily Mail, revealed that many thousands of those blankets had been sold broadcast in the United Kingdom. How they got on the market has not yet been discovered. A regulation of the War Office enjoins that all disused blankets be shredded so that they will be available only for rags. The War Office sold none and sent none home. Of the many thousands issued in South Africa the Kaffirs used to steal scores, and the Boers captured quantities, and it is suggested that they may thus have come into the hands of peddlers. The Cornwall's blankets, which were found to be blood-stained and filthy, and swarming with typhoid bacilli, have been traced through their vendors to a Whitechapel firm, through which it was learned that they were sent from South Africa. These stores have been seized and disinfected, but large parcels are known to have been sold in the United Kingdom. The sanitary authorities have been warned, and the police are trying to trace the importers.

\$400 CONSCIENCE MONEY.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Department of Marine and Fisheries has received \$400 conscience money. It came in a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, in which it was intimated that the payment was in connection with fishery licenses.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

FRUIT FARM.

Dr. Jemop asked:—Is it the intention of the Government to establish an experimental fruit farm in the County of Lincoln, and if so, when?

The reply of the Hon. John Dwyer was:—There is at present no experimental fruit station in Lincoln County, and one in the adjoining County of Wentworth. It is not, therefore, the intention of the Government to establish an experimental fruit farm in Lincoln county.

PROTECTION ACT.

Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary committee to look after the accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Pattullo—Respecting the Town of Port Arthur. Respecting the Township of Pelee.

Mr. Lucas—To amend the Act providing for the garnishment of the salaries of civil servants.

Mr. Gibson—Respecting the Local Corporations Act. To amend the Localities Act.

Mr. Blair criticized the bill. He objected to the provision that bedding be supplied for animals in cars, on the ground that it would be liable to catch fire. Then as to keeping large and small animals in the same cars, he said that the present practice was to put up tight partition which was subsequently removed in transit. Mr. Blair objected to extending the meaning of the interpretation of the word "animal" to include all animals, on the ground that it would then include dogs and cats, etc.

Mr. Fitzpatrick objected to the interpretation clause and suggested that Mr. Brock confer with the Government so as to have the bill amended into satisfactory shape.

The committee rose and reported progress, which looks as though the bill were killed.

INSOLVENCY BILL MOVED.

The motion of Mr. Monk for a second reading of his Insolvency Bill was then considered. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the matter was under consideration of the Government, and would be attended to. For that reason the Government could not assent to the bill.

Mr. Monk said he would be satisfied if his bill were taken up as a Government measure.

Mr. Monk pressed his motion, and it was decided on a division by 74 nays to 41 yeas.

PERMANENT FORCE.

Provision is to be made in the estimates for increasing the permanent force to 1,500 men, and the creation of two new military depots, one at Montreal and one at Edmonton. The regimental depot at Montreal will likely consist of at least two arms of the force for the present. There will likely be infantry and artillery. The Edmonton depot will be mounted infantry.

STRAW HATS FOR CAMP.

Militia regulations have been issued to the effect that units of militia performing their annual drill may take to camp and wear a straw hat with puggaree in accordance with a pattern approved and deposited in the quartermaster-general's department. If worn, the cost of this head-dress is to be borne by the units and is to be understood that there must be uniformity in each corps. These straw hats will only be worn subject to camp regulations and are to be in addition to the ordinary authorized head-dress. Puggarees, of a cheap material, are to be of the following colors: Staff, red and white; cavalry, yellow; artillery, dark blue and blue stripe; infantry, red and dark blue stripe; infantry, red; army service corps, white; army medical corps, dark red; approximate cost, ten cents.

PENNY BANKS.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, introduced a bill respecting penny banks, the object being to provide for the establishment and inspection of penny banks in Canada.

INTERCOLONIAL CARS.

Hon. Mr. Huggart moved for the return of Intercolonial freight cars in use on connecting lines on 1st of March, 1902, and 1st of March, 1903, and also a list of the names of the connecting roads involved.

COLD STORAGE.

Mr. Smith (Wentworth) moved for return of the fruit shipped in cold storage and cooled chambers from Canada during each year since 1896, and showing the increase in cold storage plants on the same period. He will also enquire as to the amount of money advanced by the Government to date to encourage the installation of ventilating and cooling plants on steamers.

MANITOBA JUDGES.

Mr. La Riviere asked if the Minister of Justice had received a petition from the Manitoba County Court Judges asking that their salaries be increased by \$1,000 a year, and if it was the intention of the Government to introduce at this session a bill to provide more adequate salaries to the High County Court Judges of Manitoba and the Territories.

RAILWAY ACT.

Mr. Gorman's bill to amend the Railway Act was given a first reading.

MARKET FOR OUR FLOUR.

Canadian Commissioner on Prospects of Trade in Japan.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, sales manager of the Canadian exhibit at the great Japanese Fair, Isonaka, passed through the city on Tuesday night, on his way home from the exposition. Mr. Hutchinson said that the fair had been a splendid success from every standpoint. From the point of Canadian exhibiting, he considers this country's exhibiting has done much to make the Japanese consider seriously the importing of some lines of Canadian goods. The outlook for the importation of flour is especially good, as the Japanese are slowly turning from their old diet of rice and wheat to import flour for their bread. In the Canadian exhibit was a fully-equipped bakery, which turned bread which showed what can be done from the brands of Canadian flour. To facilitate a comparison between this and American flour, which is at present being shipped to Japan, though as yet in small quantities, bread made of both flours were shown together, the Canadian flour easily proving its superiority in the test.

TURKISH VIOLENCE.

Terrible Stories Are Told by Christians.

A Sofia, Bulgaria, despatch says: Large numbers of refugees from Macedonia, fearing massacres, are entering Bulgaria, especially from the direction of Adrianople. They tell terrible stories of Turkish violence wreaked on Christians.

The Bulgarian frontier posts at Tarnovo recently reported that the Turks were preparing to occupy strategic points near Dornachevo and Lillkovo, and the Bulgarian Government notified the authorities at Constantinople that any attempt to cross the frontier would be repelled by force. In consequence of this it is understood the Turkish forces concentrated in that vicinity have been withdrawn.

A Salonica, European Turkey, despatch says: The long list of recent deliberate murders in the Vilayet of Monastir with a preponderance of Bulgarian victims, indicates, it is asserted, that the Turks are getting beyond control. Out of 21 officially admitted murders, fifteen Bulgarians were among the victims. In some cases the bodies were mutilated. One man murdered by Turks had his eyes torn out, his face burned and his tongue cut out.

KING IN FEEBLE HEALTH.

His Condition is Causing Much Alarm.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Post says: Among the London clubs it is again reported that King Edward's health is far from satisfactory. The Marlborough Club on Tuesday one of the King's Household Cavalry declared that another operation on his Majesty was contemplated. This, it is said, will not prove correct, but Sir Francis Taking is undoubtedly anxious, persistently keeping his eye on his Majesty's patient. Nothing will stop the sovereign quick, however, and his physique is not sufficiently robust to support much strain. At Rome he fell asleep twice while being received, one time while he was seated in the carriage. Queen Victoria at Edinburgh his Majesty actually nodded, aye, and something more, during the court at Holyrood.

ACTIONS BEGUN

Fernie Disaster in Which 130 Were Killed is Recalled.

A Toronto despatch says: Acting under the instructions of Count Mazza, of Montreal, Consul-General for Italy in Canada, Denton, Dunn for Italy in Canada, have taken proceedings against the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, to recover damages. The actions, which are brought on behalf of a number of a number of men who were killed in an explosion while in the employ of the company and thirty employees of the company, altogether were killed. It is alleged that the explosion was the result of the negligence on the part of the company. The relatives of the dead men chiefly reside in Italy.

AWAY WITH LUMBER FLIES

Ottawa Council Passes By-law Banning Them.

An Ottawa despatch says: The City Council on Thursday night unanimously adopted a by-law prohibiting the piling of lumber within the city limits. The mill men are given six months to remove their present stocks. Manufacturers are restricted to half a million feet, and the area of wood yards is cut down to three city lots in each case. A threat to close the mills was disregarded.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT

BIG FIGURES IN DOMINION CENSUS TAKING.

Some of the Features as Revealed by the Auditor-General's Report.

Taking the census in Montreal just cost \$17,484.61. Four interpreters for Center Toronto cost \$103. The enumeration of the fisheries of the Dominion cost \$13,031.70. The investigation of the census of 1901 cost the country the sum of \$1,480.05.

It cost the sum of \$3,021.94 to count the Indians on the various Indian reserves.

The Assistant Commissioner in East Assiniboia received \$936.70 for expenses.

For enumerating the inmates of Brandon Asylum, Commissioner Leech was paid \$5.50.

North York census cost only 2-452.50, out of which Commissioner Elliott got \$281.81.

For enumerating the G. N. W. and C. P. R. lines \$1,683.34 was paid; for telephoning, \$90.

Taking the census in Winnipeg cost only \$3,770.62, of which the Commissioner received \$159.50.

The sum of \$100 for steamboat hire was paid to an enumerator in Cassiar, Skeena, in Burrard, B. C.

S. M. O'Leary spent a day, and was paid \$4 for getting the particulars of divorce cases in Victoria, B. C.

Thos. Cote, Assistant Special Commissioner, received the neat sum of \$1,032.53 for traveling expenses.

In the fortress city of old Quebec \$5,242.23 was distributed for census-taking purposes.

One interpreter was all that was required for West Toronto, and he cost the country the munificent sum of \$18.

Taking the census in unorganized territories such as the Yukon, Kootenai, Hudson's Bay, etc., cost \$2,131.70.

In many of the outlying parts of Burrard and Yale enumerators were paid at the rate of \$8 a day and expenses.

Special Census Commissioner Blue received a salary of \$4,000, while his special assistant, Thos. Cote, received \$2,500.

Of the organized territories, Alberta is second on the list for expensiveness. There it totalled up to \$25,411.99.

The cost of census taking in Toronto totalled \$13,113.46, made up as follows: Center, 22,837.02; East, \$4,010.72; West, \$6,265.72.

At Montreal only one interpreter was required at a cost of \$7.50. A Chinese and many French enumerators were, of course, employed.

West York looms large with an expenditure of \$1,637.75, of which Commissioners Lyne and Smith received, respectively, \$886.99 and \$321.71.

The general expenses of the census-taking, including salaries to the amount of \$120,581.28, paid to Ottawa officials, amounted to \$140,473.95.

One of the Assistant Commissioners in Burrard labored for 210 days at \$8.50 a day, and corralled \$446.70 for expenses, making a total of \$2,231.70.

A special enumeration of manufacturers cost \$2,191.10, the special enumerator in Quebec receiving \$2,181.10, of which \$1,074.44 was for expenses.

"Washing towels" appears to have been part of the census-taking. For performing this necessary and highly proper function, A. Levisse received \$120.

In Ontario, where most expensive country divisions was Algoma, where \$15,254.62 was distributed, the Commissioners receiving respectively \$900.78 and \$736.60.

Next to Yale and Alberta the most expensive constituency was Burrard, which includes Vancouver city. Here the cost was \$17,628.15, more than the city of Montreal.

In Ontario counties the sums paid Commissioners ranged from \$175.79, paid S. S. Nash, in North Bruce, to \$418.65 paid J. S. Waugh, who did all the work in Kent.

The most fortunate Commissioners were those in Burrard. Two were paid \$2,494.39 each, which meant \$9 a day for 210 days and \$604.39 each in addition for expenses.

In Yale one guide was required for 135 days, for which service he received \$542.50. Three others were employed for lesser periods, receiving respectively \$224.10 and \$24.

Counting heads in the Yukon cost \$16,180.40, of which \$14,681.68 was paid to Hon. J. H. Ross, now member for that district, \$581.50 to the Mounted Police and \$917.30 to H. J. Woodside.

The largest sum to be paid to one enumerator was paid to Geo. Coutts, who covered the Cassiar-Skeena, in Burrard, twice. He received \$1,797.10, of which upwards of \$600 was for expenses.

Yale and Cariboo were the most expensive territory in the Dominion for census-taking. The cost totalled \$33,863.98, of which \$10,942.20 went to 14 Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.

The only newspapers to profit by the census-taking were the Montreal Gazette, the Montreal Journal and Quebec Le Soleil, which received the munificent sum of \$6, \$3.75 and \$147.35, respectively.

Four chief census officers for Ontario received \$3,439.05, while the same number in Quebec were paid \$3,097.32, the rate being \$5 per day and \$5 per day for living expenses, as well as other expenses besides.

In East and West Assiniboia confederates and almost all nationalities are represented, and as a consequence the following interpreters were needed: English, French, German, Galician, Icelandic, Indian, Dutch, Bohemian, Russian, Bohemian.

Belgium has 204 head of cattle per 1,000 acres. Britain has only 148 head.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

GREAT GAPS IN IT THAT REQUIRE FILLING.

Deficiencies Which are Not to be Found in Far Less Copious Languages.

The English language may fairly claim to be the most prolific in the world. Not content with its own riches, it possesses in a special degree the faculty of assimilating everything useful from other tongues, ancient and modern. It ought, indeed, to be the most perfect vehicle of thought in the world; and, in some respects, no doubt it is. But, curiously enough, there are deficiencies in English not to be found in far less copious languages. Whilst in many cases we have half a dozen words expressing the same, or practically the same, thing, there are, on the other hand, certain ideas that have no appropriate words to express them.

In the words denoting relationship some notable gaps may be found. The most glaring instance is the want of a word to distinguish between a male and a female cousin. Other languages, such as French and Italian, have a separate word for each; but in English some addition or explanation is required, in order to make it clear which sex is intended.

Some obvious deficiencies English shares with other languages. The word "brother-in-law" is often applied incorrectly, for want of a better word.

A MORE REMOTE RELATION.

Strictly speaking, a brother-in-law is a wife's brother or a sister's husband; but the word is frequently extended to denote the relationship existing between two men who marry sisters, or between a man and his sister's brother-in-law. It would be convenient to have one word to express such relationships, as well as others that might be termed grandfather, paternal and maternal respectively, might surely be described by one word. And why have recourse to French to designate the person to whom one is engaged?

We have a fairly copious vocabulary when we speak of animals, distinguishing nicely the male, the female, the young, and even, in certain cases, the aged. But one curious deficiency appears. The domestic fowl has no good square word to describe it. "Fowl" is common to any bird; so is "cock" or "hen," which, besides, only applies to one sex. There is really no word, corresponding to "turkey" or "goose," by which to designate the ordinary denizen of the farmyard.

Curious gaps occur here and there in our language if we look into it. The word "show" expresses the idea of making to see; but there is no word for "making to hear"—a photograph, for example. "I took the photograph to my friend, and—" What? "Got him to listen to it" would probably be the inelegant finish of the sentence.

ON THE OTHER HAND,

"audience" means those who hear, and applies very well to those present in a lecture-hall or concert-room. But what of those who see a cricket match, for instance? "Spectators" is the nearest word, but it does not correspond exactly to "audience."

There is one deficiency in the language so awkward and irritating that, even at this late hour, distinguishing it would be no good. Need it be said that reference is made to the indiscriminate use of the personal pronoun to denote either the person speaking or the person spoken of? This may not be a defect peculiar to English, but it is one from which the ancient classical tongues are entirely free.

"He said that he had offered him money, which he had declined" would be quite comprehensible in either Greek or Latin; but in English it necessitates a number of bracketed explanations, which are positively annoying and destructive of grace and fluency.

When a change in the Royal titles was contemplated, speculation was rife as to what word would be found to describe conveniently our colonial possessions.

But never home a difficulty sometimes arises. "Britain" comprises the three divisions of the island, but what word will include Ireland as well? So with the adjective "British," which comprehends English, Scottish, and Welsh, but not Irish, a fact which may well irritate our cousins across the Irish Sea—London Answers.

MARVELOUS QUICK-FIRER.

The Cleveland machine-gun, firing 25 one-pound projectiles at one pull of the trigger, weighs 450 pounds, and fires 800 shots in a minute, without heating the barrel.

The biggest farm in the world is the X. I. T. ranch near Fort Collins, Colorado, covering nearly three million acres.

A SCOTTISH CUSTOM.

In a breach of promise action at Aberdeen witnesses stated that there was a local custom for the feet of the bride and bridegroom to be washed by their young men and women friends on the eve of the wedding.

THE TELL TALE TONGUE.

Called to settle whether a man was sober, a doctor at King's Heath, Birmingham, England, asked him to say "Our British Constitution." "Our brittle constitution" was the best the man could do; so he was fined.

TURF AS ENGINE FUEL.

Owing to the high price of British coal, the Swedish Government is extending largely the use of turf as fuel for its goods locomotives on State railways.

AT HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE

HOW THE ROYAL FUNCTION IS CONDUCTED.

The Modern Levee Corresponds in Some Respects to the Drawing Room.

A century ago the King's Levee was a somewhat different function to what it is at the present time. Then it simply consisted of a morning assembly of courtiers and others in the King's Chamber. The modern Levee, however, is a periodical presentation to the Sovereign of gentlemen whose status entitles them to that honor, and corresponds to the drawing room, where both ladies and gentlemen appear.

The work of supervising the whole of the arrangements connected with the King's Levee falls on the shoulders of the Lord Chamberlain, who at the present time is the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. It is to the Earl that application has to be made to be presented to His Majesty, the list of names being finally submitted to the King for approval.

Men of every rank and profession are presented at the King's Levee, although, of course, there is a strict exclusion of persons of damaged reputation, no matter what their position may be. Members of the nobility, men holding high positions under the Crown, judges, magistrates, church dignitaries, officers in the army and navy, and men who have attained distinction by eminence of any kind form the larger part of those presented; and as the number is limited the task of making a selection is by no means the least arduous of the duties which devolve upon the Lord Chamberlain.

When an applicant's request has been approved a presentation card is forwarded from the Lord Chamberlain's office, and it is this card which admits the recipient into the royal palace. Anyone who has been once presented, however, is entitled to appear at any future Levee without a new presentation. Furthermore, a British subject who has been so honored may, on any other occasion, claim to be presented by the British Minister at any foreign Court.

Formerly Levees were always held at St. James' Palace, but the King decided a short time ago to hold them in the Throne Room of Buckingham Palace, where the second Levee of the present season recently took place. The day on which a Levee is to be held is always announced some time beforehand, and applications for presentation are received up to three or four days before the date.

On the appointed day the Yeomen of the Guard arrive from the Tower and take up their positions at the gates of the palace. The Household Cavalry are also posted in the rooms through which the assemblage have to pass, while various court officials take up positions in the State saloons in order to act as guides to those who are to be presented.

On entering the Throne Room the King, who is usually accompanied by the Prince of Wales, is received by the great State officials, and then takes up his position on a raised dais. The various members of the royal family arrange themselves behind His Majesty, and on his right stand the officials of the Household. In front of the King, separated by a few paces to allow the constant stream of visitors to pass, stand the members of the different Embassies and other Court officials.

Ambassadors and Ministers are presented in the first place, and after them come other distinguished personages. The latter are marshalled in order by the officials, who see that each gentleman possesses the necessary presentation card and also that his dress is in accordance with the rules laid down. Two gentlemen-at-arms are stationed at the door of each room, who only allow a certain number to pass through when the room beyond is empty.

CAPITAL OF THE WORLD.

SOMETHING ABOUT LONDON AND HER PEOPLE.

Could Populate Berlin, Chicago, Vienna and St. Petersburg and Leave a City.

London still stands undisputed the queen city of the world. This is the one fact that runs through the solid volume of "The London Statistics," published by the London Council, says the London Express. With six and a half million people she has more than enough to populate Berlin, Chicago, Vienna and St. Petersburg as they are now peopled, and yet leave a prominent city behind. The great growth of population now steadily tends to be concentric. Once men left the city for the suburbs, now in turn they are beginning to leave the suburbs for the Greater London, from Reading and St. Albans to Tunbridge Wells, where town imperceptibly is merged in country. The electric car for the poor and the motor for the well-to-do are without doubt introducing a new era for the distribution of London population.

The most impressive thing about the statistics of London is the violent contrast they present. There are nearly 130,000 paupers, 30,000 people live in common lodging-houses, and 726,000 dwell in overcrowded rooms. Yet the annual value of house property for taxation purposes alone is

OVER FORTY MILLIONS.

Some of the facts are depressing. Pauperism steadily rises. Our shipping declines. The heavy burden of the rates increases without ceasing, and the burden falls heaviest on the poorest districts. Thus St. George's Hanover Square, pays 5s 5d in the pound, while Bow pays 9s 5d.

Some of the figures by their magnitude lose their meaning. Thus, it is difficult to realize the size implied by the statement that there are over two thousand miles of streets in the County of London. One figure is smaller than might be expected. There are only 350 places licensed for public entertainment, of which fifty-nine are theatres and forty-two music halls. The whole of them will seat 400,000 people. The Council omits to provide statistics about the churches.

One of the most entrancing chapters is found in the statement from the medical officer for London. The birth-rate is below the average for the whole country, and is steadily declining. The birth-rate varies, too, almost exactly according to the poverty of the district. St. Luke's, perhaps the poorest parish, has most births, and is immediately followed by St. George's-in-the-East. Then come Mile End Old Town, Bethnal Green, and Southwark. At the top, with little more than

A FIFTH OF THE BIRTHS.

proportionately, of the poorer parts, come St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. When it comes to deaths, the same proportion holds in the main. St. George's, Southwark, and St. Luke's head the list. Hampstead has the lowest death-rate, and judged by the returns is the healthiest part of London.

The volume brings out clearly the costliness of London life. The board schools cost nearly 25 per cent. more than other places for each child. The poor relief costs twice as much per head. The local debt is one-fifth that of the whole of England, and Wales. London contributes 23 per cent. of the income-tax of the country, or 26 per cent. of the persons sent for trial and 31 per cent. of the persons sentenced to death come from the metropolis.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH.

Windmills in Germany are now used to produce power to drive electric motors.

An electrical typesetting machine will, says its inventor, revolutionize the mechanical work on a newspaper.

Quick as thought" is not very quick. While a light was kindled travel round the equator in a second a nerve makes but about a hundred feet a second.

Heretofore Inca traditions led scientists to believe that Peruvian civilization existed only a few centuries before the coming of the Spaniards. The work of Dr. Uhle is said to have established the fact that a great civilization flourished in Peru 2,000 years earlier.

Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, strongly deprecates the costly expeditions which the various nations send out in rivalry without any system of co-operation. He considers future North Pole expeditions worthless, unless for geographical purposes, unless from the naturalist's point of view.

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Ambassadors and Ministers are presented in the first place, and after them come other distinguished personages. The latter are marshalled in order by the officials, who see that each gentleman possesses the necessary presentation card and also that his dress is in accordance with the rules laid down. Two gentlemen-at-arms are stationed at the door of each room, who only allow a certain number to pass through when the room beyond is empty.

As each gentleman enters the Throne Room he hands his presentation card to an official, who passes it on to one or two more before it finally reaches the hands of the Lord Chamberlain. The latter then reads out each name, and the King bows to each gentleman in turn. Formerly it was the custom for the Sovereign to shake hands with those he knew, but this habit has now been abandoned.

The Levee usually lasts about an hour and a half, and during that time some hundreds of presentations are made. During the last reign the numbers attending were unlimited at Levees, the result being that at one time there would be an overwhelming crowd, while at the next occasion the rooms would probably be half empty. Now, however, the same number of persons pass the presence at every State ceremony, so that all arrangements are made with absolute precision. — London Tit-Bits.

A SCOTTISH CUSTOM.

In a breach of promise action at Aberdeen witnesses stated that there was a local custom for the feet of the bride and bridegroom to be washed by their young men and women friends on the eve of the wedding.

THE TELL TALE TONGUE.

Called to settle whether a man was sober, a doctor at King's Heath, Birmingham, England, asked him to say "Our British Constitution." "Our brittle constitution" was the best the man could do; so he was fined.

TURF AS ENGINE FUEL.

Owing to the high price of British coal, the Swedish Government is extending largely the use of turf as fuel for its goods locomotives on State railways.

AT HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE

HOW THE ROYAL FUNCTION IS CONDUCTED.

The Modern Levee Corresponds in Some Respects to the Drawing Room.

A century ago the King's Levee was a somewhat different function to what it is at the present time. Then it simply consisted of a morning assembly of courtiers and others in the King's Chamber. The modern Levee, however, is a periodical presentation to the Sovereign of gentlemen whose status entitles them to that honor, and corresponds to the drawing room, where both ladies and gentlemen appear.

The work of supervising the whole of the arrangements connected with the King's Levee falls on the shoulders of the Lord Chamberlain, who at the present time is the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. It is to the Earl that application has to be made to be presented to His Majesty, the list of names being finally submitted to the King for approval.

Men of every rank and profession are presented at the King's Levee, although, of course, there is a strict exclusion of persons of damaged reputation, no matter what their position may be. Members of the nobility, men holding high positions under the Crown, judges, magistrates, church dignitaries, officers in the army and navy, and men who have attained distinction by eminence of any kind form the larger part of those presented; and as the number is limited the task of making a selection is by no means the least arduous of the duties which devolve upon the Lord Chamberlain.

When an applicant's request has been approved a presentation card is forwarded from the Lord Chamberlain's office, and it is this card which admits the recipient into the royal palace. Anyone who has been once presented, however, is entitled to appear at any future Levee without a new presentation. Furthermore, a British subject who has been so honored may, on any other occasion, claim to be presented by the British Minister at any foreign Court.

Formerly Levees were always held at St. James' Palace, but the King decided a short time ago to hold them in the Throne Room of Buckingham Palace, where the second Levee of the present season recently took place. The day on which a Levee is to be held is always announced some time beforehand, and applications for presentation are received up to three or four days before the date.

On the appointed day the Yeomen of the Guard arrive from the Tower and take up their positions at the gates of the palace. The Household Cavalry are also posted in the rooms through which the assemblage have to pass, while various court officials take up positions in the State saloons in order to act as guides to those who are to be presented.

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BIG INTEREST IN CANADA.

PEOPLE OF ENGLAND LOOKING TO THIS COUNTRY.

London Paper Comments on Great Possibilities of the Northwest.

The London Morning Post says:—Despite the many imperative reasons which continue to direct public attention in this country to the South African colonies it is gratifying to note the ever-increasing interest which is being taken in the Dominion of Canada. Canadians have in the past not without reason complained of the neglect of the Mother Country, but the grounds of that complaint are rapidly being removed. For this Canadians have themselves very largely to thank, as it must be confessed that they were themselves somewhat to blame for the previous neglect. It was only under the pressure of an

EVER-GROWING INVASION

from across the frontier that the eastern provinces awoke to the full realization of the immense possibilities of the vast areas which Canada possesses in the North and Western Territories; and in proportion as Canadians have realized their splendid heritage the Mother Country has become alive to the claims of her great North American colony. The bumper harvests of the past two years have abundantly demonstrated the capacity of Canada as a growing country, and no small part of the interest which is being displayed in the Dominion by the inhabitants of these islands is doubtless to be attributed to the fact that the claim advanced

ON BEHALF OF CANADA.

to be the future granary of the Empire, is coincident with the realization of the danger which we in these islands should incur, of being cut off from our available sources of food supply, in the event of our being involved in war with a great maritime power. The obligation of maintaining the British navy at a sufficient strength to ensure our command of the sea is the first lesson which the nation has learned; but it will obviously greatly facilitate the task of our navy in defending our ocean-borne food supplies from an enemy's attack if the bulk of those supplies can be drawn from a country within comparatively easy reach of our shores. Canada does not at present pretend to be in a position to furnish us with the whole

OF OUR FOOD SUPPLIES;

but the claim made on her behalf is that within a comparatively short space of time she will at least be able to supply the wheat and other foodstuffs to supplement our home resources, if she can develop her vast areas of wheat-growing land which remain uncultivated simply because there are no means available of transporting their produce to the seaboard. It is plain, therefore, that if Canada does in fact possess such vast undeveloped wheat areas as are vouchsafed by Lord Strathcona and other distinguished authorities, whose testimony is above suspicion, the people of these islands have a direct interest in the various schemes of railway development which are now engaging the attention of Canadians. The merits of the rival schemes which are being urged on the attention of the Dominion Government will, no doubt, be considered mainly in view of the prospects of

COMMERCIAL SUCCESS

which they present. That is an aspect of the question which cannot be overlooked, and ought not to be overlooked, but there are other aspects which are, we do not doubt, as fully recognized in Canada as they are in this country. Canadians have not been slow to grasp the political dangers which would follow the commercial subservience of the Dominion to its powerful southern neighbor, and consequently it is not surprising to find that the promoters of the Trans-Canada Railway have put in the forefront of their case the two considerations that the line which is proposed to build from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific would be absolutely independent of the United States railway system, both

ALONG ITS ENTIRE ROUTE

